# The Racine Journal.

VOLUME XLVI. RACINE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. NO. 32


## SENATOR'S LODGE'S BRILLIANT SPEECH

### American People Can be Trusted to Deal Fairly With Filipinos.

### MUST BACK UP M'KINLEY

**Matters Have Gone Too Far Now to Retreat—America Must Uphold and Carry on the Work of Its Army and Navy.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—At the conclusion of routine business Lodge of Massachusetts, spoke in part as follows, on the policy of expansion: "There is only one question demanding actual and immediate decision now before congress and the people and that is whether the treaty with Spain shall be ratified or not. I have heard no opposition expressed to any part of the treaty except such portion of it as relates to the Philippines, and that, therefore, is the sole point upon which I desire to touch. In our war with Spain we conquered the Philippine islands, or to put it more exactly, we destroyed the powers of Spain in those islands and took possession of their capitol. The treaty cedes the Philippines to the United States. It is wisely and skillfully drawn. It commits us to no policy, to no course of action whatever in regard to the Philippines. When that treaty is ratified we have full power and are free to do with those islands as we please; and the opposition to its ratification may be summed up in a single sendence, that the American people and American congress are not to be trusted with that power or that freedom of action in regard to the inhabitants of these islands. We must either ratify the treaty or reject it.

"Let us then look at two alternatives. Suppose we ratify the treaty. If lands pass from the possession of Spain into our possession without committing us to any policy, I believe we can be trusted as people to deal honestly and justly with the islands and their inhabitants thus given to our care.

Take now either alternative. Suppose we reject the treaty or strike out the clause relating to the Philippines. That will hand the islands back to Spain. I cannot conceive how any American should be willing to do that. We continue the state of war. At the same time we repudiate the president and his action before the whole world, which is humiliating the United States in the eyes of civilized mankind. The president cannot be sent back across the Atlantic in the person of his commissioners, hand to hand to say to Spain with bated breath, "I am here in obedience to the mandates of the minority of one-third of the senate, to tell you that we have been too victorious; that you have yielded us too much and that I am very sorry that I took the Philippines from you.'

"I don't think any American president would do that or that any American would wish him to, still less do I think that any American would withdraw Gen. Otis and his soldiers and recall Admiral Dewey from the scenes of his great victory, leaving it to be said of us, that we deserted our post and made no effort to repair the ruin we made or save the people we freed."

## STAGE TAKEN OUT.

### Scenery and Stage at Lakeside Auditorium Being Removed to Make More Room.

As an amusement hall the Lakeside Auditorium never paid, but as a resort for dances, meetings, roller skating and fairs, it was always a paying property. A few years ago a large and commodious stage and handsome scenery, with dressing rooms and all of the adjuncts necessary for a play house, were put in at considerable expense. Excellent attractions were put on, but the patronage deserved was not forthcoming. Manager Nicholas Reichert decided to tear out the stage and scenery so as to get more floor space, and this morning a force of men was set to work performing the task and the interior of the big building will soon have the appearance it had before the stage and scenery was erected. The gallery will be in the rear with the rows of seats and when the annual ball of the Racine Firemen's Relief association occurs the people will note the change. In case of public meetings being held at the place a platform will be erected for the occasion, as was done before the stage was erected. It is understood that the Firemen's Relief association will pay a per cent. of the expenses of the improvement as they deemed it necessary to get all the room possible.

### OBITUARY.

**Borman.**

William Borman, who came to this city from South Milwaukee about one week ago, died today at No. 1147 Geneva street. A wife and children survive him. The body will be shipped to Milwaukee for burial.

### REPORTED ON REEF.

**Captain of the Goodrich Liner Georgia Reports a Steamer on Racine Reef.**

The Milwaukee Wisconsin says: "The captain of the Goodrich liner Georgia reports that he saw a large steamer carrying electric lights ashore on Racine reef between 2 and 3 o'clock Saturday morning. The steamer was heading about west southwest. During the forenoon the Evening Wisconsin's Racine correspondent reported nothing on the reef. This indicates that if a stranding occurred the craft involved effected her own release in short order. The only large steamer that could have been in the vicinity of Racine reef outside of the Goodrich and Hurson liners is the carferry Muskegon. She left Milwaukee for Muskegon Friday night and as a high southwest wind caused an uncomfortable beam sea Capt. Thompson may have returned to the west shore. In doing this he naturally would head his steamer against wind and wave, a course calculated to fetch the land off Racine. It is therefore possible that the big carferry, while not actually having been aground on the dangerous shoal, was in close proximity to it when the Georgia passed."

The steamer seen in close proximity to Racine reef at a very early hour Saturday morning proves to have been the carferry Muskegon, as was surmised by the Evening Wisconsin. In view of the rough condition of the lake and the troublesome bar at Muskegon, Capt. Thompson decided not to venture across and returned to Milwaukee about 4:30 p. m. Saturday. Nine additional cars were placed on the Muskegon and she made another start during Saturday night.

## FILIPINOS MASSACRE SPANISH OFFICERS.

### Natives on the Island of Balabac Assisted by Sulus Kill Spanish Soldiers But Spare the Women and Children.

MADRID, Jan. 3.—It is said that Gen. Rios, the Spanish commander in the Philippines has cabled from Manila confirming the report that all the Spaniards at Balabac have been massacred with the exception of the women, whose release is being asked for.

The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail of London, telegraphed from Madrid the same day that in the rebellion at Balabac, Naval Lieutenant Beimy was beheaded and the rebels also murdered a doctor and several other Europeans. A gun-boat was also said to have been fired on by the rebels. Its commander was unable to effect the release of the women.

LABUAN, Island of Labuan, British Borneo, Jan. 24.—The steamer Labuan, Capt. Pafort, which arrived here, came from the island of Balabac, thirty miles south of Palawan, the Philippine islands, and not from Palawan as previously cabled. The murder of the Spanish officers which she reported, occurred at Balabac. The Labuan brought sixty-five women and children here. They have been robbed of everything, but otherwise were not ill-treated. The Sulus assisted the Balabacs in killing the Spanish officers. The Spaniards have left Palawan, where the natives were fearful of the Sulus. The stores have been looted, the business is at a standstill and the natives are armd and ready for mischief.

### REPORT OF TEACHERS' MEETING.

**Held Their First Meeting at Union Grove Saturday, Jan. 21.**

The teachers of Racine county held their first meeting at Union Grove on Saturday, Jan. 21. Supt. Storms called the meeting to order at 10:30, after which "America" was sung by the teachers. Then followed a paper on "Eliminations in Arithmetic," by Principal Lawton, after which was a lively discussion led by Mrs. Lawton. It was then resolved that the teachers organize a teachers' association. With that end in view Supt. Storms appointed a committee of three to draft a constitution, after which the committee suggested that Supt. Storms be a member of that committee. In the afternoon session the constitution was adopted and the following officers elected:

President—Principal Lawton.

First Vice President—Mary Moyle.

Second Vice President—Principal Randall.

Sec. and Treas.—Alma Edwards.

After the election the program was taken up. Primary Reading, Model Class, by Miss Brook; paper on geography, by Geo. Smith, followed by discussion; paper, "How to Interest Elementary Pupils in United States History," by Principal Randall; discussion led by Principal Randall; "State Teachers' Association and the Manual of the Course of Study," by Supt. Storms, which will be taken up again in the future meetings.

The teachers declared they had a profitable time, and they received more of an inspiration for their work. The next meeting will be subject to the call of the executive committee.


**For Sale Bills**

Come to the Journal or see our agent, J. Z. Collier, Union Grove, Wis. Prices right. Work first class.


## NO BREAK IN THE DEAD LOCK

### Anticipated Changes in the Votes Did Not Materialize.

### VOTE IN LEGISLATURE TODAY

**Complimentary Democratic Vote Will be Given to T. E. Ryan of Waukesha—Zinn Registers an Emphatic Vote For Stephenson.**

TWENTY-THIRD BALLOT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Quarles | 41 |
| Stephenson | 22 |
| Cook | 18 |
| Babcock | 15 |
| Webb | 10 |

TWENTY-FOURTH BALLOT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Quarles | 41 |
| Stephenson | 23 |
| Cook | 18 |
| Babcock | 15 |
| Webb | 10 |

TWENTY-FIFTH BALLOT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Quarles | 41 |
| Stephenson | 23 |
| Cook | 18 |
| Babcock | 15 |
| Webb | 10 |

MADISON Jan. 24.—There is no break in the senatorial deadlock. Three ballots were taken at the Republican caucus last night. The first two ballots showed no change over the vote last week. On the third and last ballot Assemblyman Dresser of Polk county voted for Mr. Stephenson. On all previous occasions he had voted for Mr. Cook.s

There were five absentees from the caucus, two of them supporters of Mr. Stephenson, two supporters of Mr. Babcock and one a supporter of Mr. Quarles. On the fact of public sentiment and despite the remonstrances and indignation meetings the Milwaukee bolters consinued to vote as they did last week.

It had been freely predicted before the caucus that there would be four or five changes, but Assemblyman Dresser was the only man to switch. Mr. Dresser refuses to discuss his reasons for changing or to say whether he would or would not continue to vote for Mr. Stephenson. "It was getting monotonous," said Mr. Dresser, 'and I wanted to do something to vary things a little."

The unbounded confidence of last week continues. It is still the field against Mr. Quarles, though there was less activity yesterday than was shown last week. Friends of Mr. Quarles think he will be able to hold his present vote and say that if he can hold it his nomination is inevitable and only a question of time. There is little probability that any of the Milwaukee men who deserted Mr. Quarles will return. Friends of Mr. Stephenson say they will not. Friends of Mr. Quarles have not placed high hopes on getting back the bolters. It was thought by some that at least one or two of the Milwaukee bolters might vote for Mr. Quarles last night.

NO NOMINATION THIS WEEK.

A nomination this week is improbable. The lines are pretty nearly drawn and the changes from day to day will be few. Friends of Messrs. Babcock and Stephenson say they are holding some strength in reserve and that the vote last night was not in fact representative of their real strength. Had Senator Mailer and Assemblyman Loth been present Mr. Stephenson would have been within four votes of the strength which he commanded on the first secret ballot Wednesday night. With Assemblyman Johnson and Senator Bissell present Mr. Babcock would be tied with Mr. Cook for third place. It was agreed in advance last night that only three ballots should be taken. The caucus met again at 10:30 o'clock today. The caucus committee met at 9 o'clock to consider a plan of voting in the legislature.

TO VOTE IN THE LEGISLATURE TODAY.

It is possible that the committee will recommend that the legislators vote just as they have voted in the caucus, although there is some talk of having the votes scattered among some persons who have not appeared as candidates. Both houses voted for a senator at noon today. The complimentary Democratic vote was given to T. E. Ryan of Waukesha. Democratic legislators say they do not intend to interfere in the contest and that the Republicans must settle the question without their assistance.

Before the assembly session Mr. Quarles was at the capitol and had a short conversation with Messrs. Hartung and Zinn. The latter's vote was quite emphatic. "Stephenson" he yelled out when his name was called. There was no uncertainty about it for it could be distinctly heard in every part of the chamber and Clerk Ray did not have to call the Milwaukee man's name a second time.

A colony commission has been appointed whose business is will be to earn their salaries in supervising our colonies and attending to all the matters of detail that arise therefrom. This commission will also deal in the matter of public improvements, franchises and concessions.

### TAX ON MARRIAGES.

**Lutheran Clergymen Object to Paying For Stamps for the Certificates.**

The first session of the Lutheran synod conference was held yesterday afternoon at the Lutheran church in Waukesha. There were twenty-seven ministers present, representing the different Lutheran churches throughout the southern part of the state. There were no special papers presented at this session. Part of the afternoon was spent in revising the prayer book. A general discussion followed regarding the revenue stamp in connection with the marriage certificate. All agreed that it was not right for the government to tax the marriage certificates, and decided to send to Washington to see if a decision could not be obtained to the effect that the tax was unnecessary and not required by law.

## ELEVEN MORE BALLOTS WITH SAME RESULT.

### The Fight Goes Merrily on at Madison--Hall Introduces His Pass Bill -- Its Stringent Provisions.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 24.—(Special to the Journal.)—Both houses took a formal vote for United States senator today the Republicans holding to the men they vote for in caucus and the Democrats giving their vote to Ryan. Hall introduced his expected pass bill this morning and it is much the same as the one two years ago except that it will be a law instead in providing for a constitutional amendment. Under its provisions public officials, accepting a pass are liable to lose their office upon suit of the attorney general and also a fine of from $200 to $500. It also aims to compel the railroad officials to testify. Assemblyman Orton introduced two bills to increase the tax of insurance companies. Senator Dennett introduced a joint resolution embodying a memorial to congress asking that body to seriously consider the question of electing a United States senator by vote of the people. Both houses adjourned until tomorrow.

ELEVEN BALLOTS TAKEN.

Eleven ballots were taken in caucus this morning, resulting in Quarles, 41; Stephenson, 26; Babcock, 17; Cook, 18, and Webb, 10. The only change was Anderson from Quarles to Cook. A recess was taken till 3 this afternoon by a majority of one vote.

The Filipinos may be capable of self-government, but a long course of training will make them more sure of it.

## NOW COMES THE FIGHT ON COSTS

### In Mandamus Case of Rev. Grier vs Mayor Graham and Aldermen.

### ARGUMENTS IN CIRCUIT COURT

**Mayor and Aldermen Object to Costs Being Taxed Against Them—At Least Six Aldermen— Attorney Heck Appears But Not For the City.**

The mandamus case of Rev. A. C. Grier against Mayor Graham and members of the city council to show cause why the license of Frank Huck, charged with selling liquor to Frank Jacobson, a minor, should not be revoked, came up before Judge Fish in the circuit court this morning.

Attorneys C. C. Gittings appeared for Mr. Grier, and City Attorney Max Heck appeared for Mayor Graham and Aldermen Field, Lawton, Zirbes, Tate, Petersen and Gunther, the six councilmen who voted to revoke the license of Huck, but he did not appear for the council as a whole, which left the other aldermen not represented.

Affidavits were presented by Mr. Heck for the mayor and the aldermen named. Mayor Graham in his affidavit admits that he is mayor; that the council is composed of fourteen members and that the proceedings in the Huck case were correct. Further answering the petition in order to show cause he denies that he at any time refused or neglected to revoke the license of said Frank Huck; but alleges that he as mayor of said city was not entitled to a vote at the meeting of said council nor in any manner authorized to revoke the license of Huck; that he has not neglected nor refused to do his duty in said matter and that he has not wilfully and unreasonably abused his power, and prays that the petition and order to show cause as to the defendant, be dismissed and for his costs.

The affidavits of the other six aldermen deny that they refused to find Huck guilty and that they did not refuse to revoke his license and they pray that the petition so far as they are concerned be dismissed and with their costs.

Attorney Heck also appeared for Ald. Rapp, who was not present at the first meeting of the council, but who voted to revoke at the second meeting of the council. Attorney Heck argued that the costs should not be taxed against the mayor and the aldermen who voted Huck guilty and who voted in the first instance to revoke the license. It was a delicate question as to whether the costs could be divided in this way and Judge Fish intimated that costs could be taxed against the whole council.

Attorney Heck wanted until next Tuesday to submit authorities. Attorney Gittings said that he had no desire to collect costs from any of the aldermen who voted the right way on the questions if the court could so arrange it. Judge Fish stated that Attorney Gittings could take judgment against the whole council or wait until next Tuesday to submit authorities. Mr. Gittings agreed to wait until next Tuesday, when Mr. Heck will present his authorities to show that costs can be taxed against those who voted the man not guilty and not to revoke the license. The costs in the case will amount to over $100.

The chances are that if the costs are taxed against the aldermen who did not vote to sustain the law they will refuse to pay, and if taxed against the city, a fight will be made to stop payment by citizens.

## NINE MONTHS IN PRISON.

### Was the Fate of Soloman Finch for Non-Support of His Wife and Children.

Solomon Finch was arraigned in the municipal court late yesterday afternoon on charge of non-support of his wife and children. He pleaded guilty to the charge. Judge Flett gave the prisoner a sound lecture and the man cried like a child. He was then sentenced to the state prison at Waupun for a term of nine months. Finch has been in the habit of working for a short time, but all of his earning would go for liquor instead of for the support of his family, who received aid from the poor agent. On numerous occasions he has been in the hands of the police, but managed to escape severe punishment. There was a report that the police were looking up evidence for a more serious crime to be brought against the man, but Chief Johnson ascertained that the reports put in circulation amounted to nothing. The prisoner will be taken to prison by Sheriff Rein as soon as posible.

## NARROW ESCAPE.

### Frank Durstling Tumbles From a Wagon and is Picked Up For Dead--Vertebra Dislocated.

Frank Durstling, an expressman, residence at No. 514 English street, narrowly escaped being killed at the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul depot late yesterday afternoon.

He drove to the depot after or with some baggage and was backing up to the platform when he fell backward out of the wagon and struck on top of his head. Spectators picked him up and carried him into the depot for dead and Dr. F. R. Garlock, local surgeon for the road was hastily summoned to attend the injured man.

The doctor after making an examination, found a vertebra of the neck dislocated and with some difficulty replaced the same.

This operation being performed and the pressure on the brain or spine being relieved Durstling opened his eyes and immediately regained his reason.

He was taken to his home and is all right today and will not likely experience any ill-effects from the mishap, but Dr. Garlock states that it was a very narrow escape from breaking his neck.

The mineral production during 1898 is stated to have been $752,927,047, being an increase over 1897 of $55,164,723. Of this total the gold output was $64,200,000, exceeding 1897 by $5,500,000. The output of silver was 64,060,000 ounces, being the largest silver yield ever reported, excepting that for the year 1892. Other principal items are: Copper, 546,367,792 pounds, over half of which was exported to Europe. The pig iron production was 11,712,000 tons, an increase of over 2,000,000 tons. The production of coal was 208,500,000 short tons. Lead aggregating 305,489 short tons was turned out by the smelters and of this 217,067 short tons was from ores mined in the United States. Zinc also shows a large increase over 1897, as do the minor products. The figures collected show that the total production of gold in the world in 1898 was $286,218,054, an increase of $48,886,498 over the previous year.


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## THE WATER CO. AND THE CITY

### All Manufacturers and Tax-payers Should Attend the Meeting.

### THE OBJECT IS IMPORTANT

**A Great Many Questions to be Considered With Reference to Water Pressure and Fire Protection—Possibilities of Purchasing the Plant.**

A special meeting of the Racine Business Men's association has been called for tomorrow evening for the purpose of discussing fire protection to the property interests of Racine. Charles E. Eddy has notified the association that he desires to be present. Every business man and manufacturer in Racine who can possibly get there should attend. The question is of far more importance than most people realize. The Racine Water company have admitted that with the flush tanks in operation that they cannot give desired pressure, but that with them closed sufficient pressure can be furnished to amply protect property. It is claimed on the part of city officials that with every outlet of water closed that the Racine Water company cannot give 125 pounds pressure called for in the franchise ordinance, and Fire Marshal Abesser has openly stated that even with 125 pounds pressure the protection would not be ample in case the Hotel Racine, Racine Wagon & Carriage Co. or other large buildings in the city caught fire. Then again the Racine Water company has a suit for $150,000 against the city for what is termed excessive use of water in the so-called flush tangs and recently another bill for $18,000 was presented for the same purpose. This litigation is of interest to every tax-payer. The question of what is best to do ought to be fully discussed and considered. There ought to be a conclusion arrived at in the near future whether it would be cheaper for the city of Racine to purchase the plant and put in fire steamers or continue as at present and equip steamers, for one thing is certain the time is not far distant when fire steamers will have to be put in use to properly protect property. Another question of importance is the flushing of sewers. An agreement must be arrived at in that direction. It is said that an official of the Water company testified under oath that a dividend had never been declared by the company. Privately it is heard that the Racine Water company is not anxious to dispose of the plant, but that the bond-holders would be willing to sell. Be this as it may, the city of Racine is paying to the Racine Water company over $17,000 per annum for hydrant rental; in addition they are after about $177,000 for excessive use of water in flushing tanks and on top of this is the collections from private consumers variously estimated at from 4,000 to 6,000 and each of these will average $7 per annum. If the company is not making money with this outlook it is a mystery and it behooves the people to study carefully the situation and have the most thorough investigations made before any conclusion is arrived at. If the intake pipe at the pumping station is not sufficient to supply water it should be known and if the Racine Water company desire any concessions on the part of the city it is the duty of the city officials to be present at the meeting and explain the facts. It is the tax-payers and people who are paying for the fire protection and also for water for private purposes, and secret sessions with an apparent inclination to keep people in the dark is bound to further complicate matters and create broader dissensions than now exist between the Water company and the populace.

### OFFICERS ELECTED.

At a regular meeting held last night at Father Matthew hall by the Racine Malleable & Wrought Iron Company Benevolent association, the following officers were elected:

President—John W. James.

Vice President—P. Barry.

Financial Secretary—Frank Connelly.

Recording Secretary—Paul Poulson.

Treasurer—C. D. Finch.

Trustee for Three Years—Ernie Milstead.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Racine Building and Loan association was held last evening. The following officers were elected:

Directors—H. J. Smith, E. B. Belden, M. J. Herman.

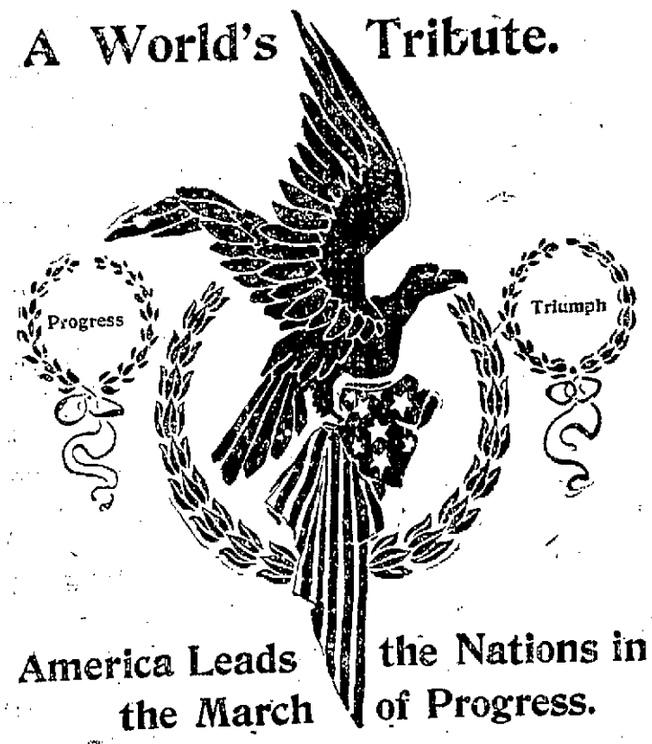
President—Sands M. Hart.

Vice President—David G. Janes.

Treasurer—Wilbur H. Dean.

Secretary—W. C. Palmer.


## A World's Tribute.




## America Leads the Nations in the March of Progress.

Among the wonders of the World's Columbian Fair the grandest was the exhibit of American products. The Exhibition was, in this respect, an object lesson of the grandeur and glory of the Republic. Among the exhibits from the United States no article of its class stood so high as

## Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

The Chief Chemist of the Agricultural department at Washington, backed by an intelligent jury at the Exposition, found it strongest in leavening power, peerless in its purity and beyond comparison in uniform excellence.

## Received Highest Award At the World's Fair.

The award is a matter of official record.

Nothing could settle so decisively the immeasureable superiority of Dr. Price's over all other powders as the great honor bestowed at Chicago.

# The Racine Journal.

THE JOURNAL FOR 1899.

The Weekly Journal is a twelve-page paper, containing interesting correspondence from the county towns and the news of the county and county seat up to the morning of publication, Thursday of each week.

The Weekly Journal contains every week a telegraph report of important National and state matters, and the market reports, revised by good authorities.

The Weekly Journal gives the news of the day unbiased. Its miscellaneous news matter is compiled by competent writers, and the serials published from time to time are from the best authors. Its correspondents are instructed to give the news of interest from their respective towns and local gossip free from personal allusions.

The Weekly Journal is a handsomely printed paper and is a general favorite throughout the sections in which it circulates. It aims to give the news of the day, foreign and domestic, in addition to the local news, and in a readable form. The Weekly Journal is a family paper and will continue in its efforts to give the fullest satisfaction to its readers.

The subscription price of the Weekly Journal is one dollar ($1.00) a year, in advance, and the several premiums offered are valuable. These premium offers are intended for all subscribers alike, subscribers who for any reason may happen to be in arrears, can obtain the premium desired by paying up all arrears and one year in advance. All premiums must be ordered at the time of paying for the paper. Otherwise they will not be sent or given.

The premium list is as follows:

The Weekly Journal and New New York Weekly Tribune one year for $1.10.

The Weekly Journal and the Farm News one year for $1.00.

The Weekly Journal and the New York Weekly Press one year for $1.50.

The Weekly Journal one year and the Family Physician, a valuable book for the household, $1.25. If required to be sent by mail, 12 cents additional for postage.

The Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean with the Weekly Journal both one year for $1.20.

The Weekly Journal and the Gentleman Farmer Magazine, both one year for $1.50.

**Order Premium Wanted With Paper.**

It is understood that no premium ordered will be sent or given unless it is ordered or requested at the time of paying for the paper.

These premiums are sent or given as per announcement, with the proviso that they shall be specifically asked for at the time of paying for the paper. This notice is given so that there shall be no misunderstanding.

## Reportorial Notes in and out the city.

The tug M. A. Knapp, formerly of this port, was at Sturgeon Bay canal last week with a cargo of fish.

The police are hoping that the diamonds stolen from Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Miller will soon be recovered.

Next Sunday evening Rev. David B. Cheney will preach as a prelude to his sermon on the subject, "Wanted—A New Mayor."

The tug S. S. Coe, having in tow the schooners Leo and Gregory, loaded with potatoes for Chicago, sheltered at this port last night.

A Washington telegram says: Logan Davis has been appointed janitor and Thomas E. Witham, watchman in the public building at Racine, Wis.

It is believed that the burglars who entered Dr. A. L. Buchan's residence are the same gang who have been operating at Milwaukee.

Fire Marshal Spencer and other officials of Janesville, Wis., are in the city today, visiting Fire Marshal Abesser and viewing our department. Mr. Spencer was in the newspaper business at Janesville for about thirty years.

The next big mask ball will be that of the Racine Fireman's Relief association at Lakeside Auditorium. Already a large number of tickets have been sold and many from Milwaukee, Kenosha and other cities will be here.

The Luther entertainment booked for the 6th and 7th bids fair to be the event of the season. It represents an epoch in history which is interesting to all the churches. The proceeds from it go to an association supported by all the churches.

Many strange things happen in this day and age of civilization, enlightenment and progress, and by-the-way, they sometimes come as surprises, and very often agreeable ones at that. This reminds us of three most estimable, worthy and ladylike young ladies, all of whom the highly esteemed and respeceed, who started in business, and were enjoying a fair trade. But, of course, there is always a mate for every bird, whether it wears feathers or an array of handsome plumes, as was the case in this instance. Time, which passes rapidly and is no respector of persons, brought about a material change in the firm, which was composed of the three ladies in question, and as each had a suitor, it was not long beforelone of them was asked to become the wife of one of our young gentleman acquaintances, and she consented, and here is where the strange part comes in—before these young ladies had been in business a year each had become the helpmate of three most excellent young men. This is merely mentioned to show that it may not be a bad idea for any young lady, should she desire to marry, to go and do likewise—that is, engage in business.

## Social and Personal.

Assemblyman John Wagner departed for Madison this morning.

Attorney J. Gittings of Union Grove, was in the city on legal business.

George W. Jagers is confined to his home by a severe attack of the grip.

F. W. Starbuck has returned from San Jose, Cal., and will make Racine his home hereafter.

Capt. Fred Johnson, formerly of Racine, and wife of South Chicago, are visiting relatives in the city.

E. E. Connell fo Union Grove, was in the city today and reports a large number of persons sick with la grippe.

Otto Wolff, who has been on the sick list for the past two weeks, is able to be on duty at the Chemical fire engine house again.

Dr. M. E. Corbitt, of Oshkosh, stopped off here on Saturday to visit his old friend, Charles W. Pike, who is confined to his home by sickness.

Harry Bassinger, who was born and reared in this city, and has been in the livery business for many years, will depart for Toledo, O., and make that place his future home.

## EPWORTH LEAGUE RALLY.

**Held at the Methodist Church Saturday and Sunday.**

A missionary rally of the Epworth leaguers of the Lake Michigan Eight, as termed by some of its members, consisting of delegates and members from Kenosha, Franksville, Union Grove, Somers, Berryville, Yorkville, First and Second M. E. churches of this city, was held at the Methodist church Saturday and Sunday, Jan. 21 and 22. The different sessions were all largely attended and much benefit was derived from them. The Saturday afternoon program was carried out the same as announced in Saturday's Journal, with the exception of a paper on "Duties of Committees" in relation to organization for missionary work by John Erlandson, which was discussed by those present, the gentleman being absent. Mrs. Lane read a paper prepared by Mrs. Thos. Sharpe, who was unable to be present.

The Sunday afternoon service was especially interesting. Mrs. Haylett presided over the meeting. Mrs. Dr. John read a paper on missionary work among young women. Miss Nellie Olson talked on women's work for children, and Miss Susie Roberts sang a solo, "Abide With Me," very effectively.

The Methodist church of America is trying to raise a twentieth century fund of $20,000,000 in addition to their usual contributions for missionary work, educational purposes, etc. With this end in view each Epworth leaguer is asked to pledge 2 cents a week or $1 a year to help the fund along. A large number responded to the call here and it promises to be a very effective way of doing a large amount of good without being a heavy tax on anybody.

**Your Best Interests**

Will be served by making sure of health. It will be a loss of time and money to be stricken with serious illness. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla and purify your blood. In this way all germs of disease will be expelled, sickness and suffering will be avoided, and your health will be preserved. Isn't this a wise course?

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Price 25 cents.

**Will Plead Guilty.**

Solomon Finch was arrested Saturday afternoon on charge of abandoning his wife and children. This morning he was brought before Court Commissioner John T. Wentworth, waived examination and was held to the municipal court. He will plead guilty sometime this afternoon. Finch has been in trouble a number of times.

## WOMEN'S SECRETS.

There is one man in the United States who has perhaps heard more women's secrets than any other man or woman in the country. These secrets are not secrets of guilt or shame, but the secrets of suffering, and they have been confided to Dr. R. V. Pierce in the hope and expectation of advice and help. That few of these women have been disappointed in their expectations is proved by the fact that ninety-eight per cent. of all women treated by Dr. Pierce have been absolutely and altogether cured. Such a record would be remarkable if the cases treated were numbered by hundreds only. But when that record applies to the treatment of more than half-a-million women, in a practice of over thirty years, it is phenomenal, and entitles Dr. Pierce to the gratitude accorded him by women, and the honor paid him by the profession as the first of specialists in the treatment of women's diseases.

Every sick woman may consult Dr. Pierce by letter, absolutely without charge. Every woman's letter which contains her secret remains her secret. It is read in private, answered in private, and its contents guarded as a sacred confidence. That no third party should enter into this secret, all replies are mailed, sealed in perfectly plain envelopes, without any printing or advertising whatever, upon them. Write without fear as without fee, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

**Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes Weak Women Strong and Sick Women Well.**

# SERMON ON THE MAYOR OF RACINE

## Preached by Rev. D. B. Cheney at First Baptist Church Last Eve.

## BUT THERE WAS NO TIRADE

**On the Chief Executive of the City—But Considerable Attention Was Paid to Saloon Keepers and Brewers—Present Mayor Not Blamed.**

From Daily of Jan. 23, 1898.

A large congregation assembled at the First Baptist church last evening to hear Rev. David B. Cheney in his prelude, "The Mayor of Racine." It was noticed that a number of city officials and ex-city officials were present to listen to the remarks.

Rev. Mr. Cheney said in substance:

If any one has come to this house this evening with the expectation that he is to be regaled with an assault upon the gentleman who at present occupies the honorable position of chief magistrate of this city, let me assure him at once that he is greatly mistaken and therefore will be disappointed in what I have to say. Let me also suggest to any timid souls that may have ventured into this house tonight with the awful fear that possibly the steeple or the roof might cave in upon them, that they are perfectly safe. I am confident no such dire disaster will befall any of us. In speaking upon civic affairs I trust I am not unmindful of the difficulties that surround our rulers of our cities today, and how much easier it is to criticise than to uphold, to pull down than to build up. So I want to be fair and just in what I may say on "Civic Life in Racine." The dictionary definition of a mayor is "th chief magistrate or ruler of a city or municipal corporation." This is the name of the man who stands at the head of our municipal governments. But such is the peculiar nature of our politics that oftimes the man who poses as mayor of a city is not the real ruling force or factor of the government at the head of which he is supposed to stand. He is a mere figure-head—a mere tool. He is not his own master. Back of him stands a power that controls him absolutely, without which he dare not make a move. Sometimes it is a corporation, sometimes it is a man or coterie of men, sometimes even a church. Such a force I call the real mayor of a city. Judged by this standard who or what is the real mayor of Racine? I have ever heard, since I have been a citizen of Racine that no man can be elected mayor of this city who is independent of the saloon and not confessedly friendly to its interests. This is indeed a lamentable confession of the weakness of popular government in a professedly christian republic. Whether this be or not—and for one I do not believe it—it indicates the popular conception of the real force that governs our city at the present time. We have today 120 saloons in this city—one for every 200 of our population. Each saloon is the center of political life and activity. In matters of interest to the trade these saloons stand as a unit. They dare not divide. Their influence, their trade, their money, the votes they hold in their grasp, are all thrown against a candidate for office whom they cannot trust or control. Politicians of all parties—men who make their living by politics recognize the solidity and the power of the saloon element, and bid high for the support of the saloon. Good men, oftimes professing christian men, cominated by their party and fearful of defeat, listen to the tempter's siren voice and disgustingly enter to the saloon element, at the fearful sacrifice of manhood and morals. Notwithstanding every saloon pursues an illegitimate business; notwithstanding the fact that the saloon is confessedly a breeder of crime and vice, an enemy of society, a debaucher of youth, a corrupter of politics, a destroyer of good government, an assassin of character, an antagonist of God's holy religion—the greatest foe to American homes, American liberties, American life—notwithstanding this appaling damning fact, we not only tolerate this pestilential breeder of physical, social, political, moral disease; we put upon it the cloak of respectability and give it the place at the head of government. If it were content with making the breath of the beer guzzler smell like a cesspool that were bad enough. If it were satisfied with dragging down to ruin and death the luckless victim of its power, one such ruin ought to banish it forever from a self-respecting community, but when it places one foul but potent hand at the throat of popular government and with the other entwines at the very heart of the nation, does any sane man need to be told the appalling peril of the Republic?

This saloon power is mayor of Racine today. But who own the saloons of Racine? The brewers of Racine, Milwaukee and Chicago. Two Racine men are on fifty-seven saloon bonds in this city—one is on thirty-five bonds, another on twenty-two bonds. Nearly one-half the saloons of this city are owned or controlled by these two men. Put with these the world-renowned breweries of Milwaukee, and it is not difficult to find out who own the saloons of Racine. I suppose you can count upon the fingers of your hand the number of saloons in this city owned and controlled by their proprietors. In this fact you see the terrible peril of popular, free government on this continent. The citizens who battle for law-abiding, self-respecting government is not dealing with the individual bartender or saloon keeper but with the lordly brewer in whose hands is centralized the tremendous power that comes from the absolute domination of the saloon traffic, the saloon interest, the saloon interest, the saloon influence, he saloon vote. Three or four brewers, acting as one man, control our city government tonight. This is it should be. If I owed my election to the saloon, I should feel in duty bound to be true to the interests of my master. If I ran a saloon campaign, if I drank with "the boys," and set it up to the boys" and bowed and scraped and catered to the saloon keeper and his owner, I would not have the face to attempt to run the city's affairs in a manner antagonistic to the men who made me mayor. I would consider that was the kind of a government the people wanted and I would give it to them. If they wanted to violate the law, I should let them violate it. If they wanted to sell liquor in quantities to be taken away from the premises, they should have the privilege to do so, though their license says they shall not. If they wanted to ply their business on the Sabbath, I should not be the man to say them "nay," though I knew they were acting contrary to the laws of the state and the laws of God. If they thought it was to their interest to sell their liquors to the confirmed inebriate or the boy reeling in his intoxication, they should feel at perfect liberty to do so as far as I was concerned. They elected me, I was their man, they should govern me and this city, even though I knew full well I perjured myself because I took a solemn oath before God and man to uphold the constitution of the state and the laws of the city and the state when I assumed the duties of the office. And this is the kind of government we are getting in this city at the present time. But who is to blame? The people who vote such officials into office. How long shall this state of affairs continue? Go read the records of our municipal court the last six months; read the story of boys yet in their teens, ruined by these violators of the law; read of the young girls debauched by the devotees of these violators of the law; lift the curtain that hides us from the homes shrouded in awful gloom through ruin and death brought into them by these violators of the law and tell me, ye citizens of Racine, how long will ye continue such a government as this? "How long, O Lord, how long" shall we have such a power to govern this fair city?

After the prlude Rev. Cheney preached an interesting sermon, taking for his subject, "The Choice of Joshua and the Choice of Service." At the conclusion he alluded to the terrible condition of affairs in Racine. He pointed to the cases in the municipal court; to the many young girls ruined and debauched; to the recent cases of boys being drunk and to the sorrow and suffering in many households of Racine, were the curtain lifted.

## MATRIMONIAL.

**Maloney-Christman.**

From Daily of Jan. 23, 1898.

At 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon Miss Maggie Maloney of Kenosha, was united in marriage to Anson E. Christman of Chicago, by Rev. H. P. Haylett of the First M. E. church. After the knot was tied the happy couple departed for Chicago.

## VISIBLE SUPPLY OF WHEAT.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Visible supply: Wheat, 28,935,000 bu; corn 26,061,000 bu, oats, 8,040,000 bu; barley, 3,354,000 bu; rye, 1,797,000 bu.

## NO HUMBUG HERE.

**Racine Endorsement is What Counts With the Public.**

You can't fool the public all the time.
They will find you out at last.
Every time a man is fooled
Another skeptic is made.
Many the remedy that makes the skeptic.
It fails to keep its promises.
Doan's Kidney Pills bring renewed faith.
They cure the skeptic.
Plenty of proof of this at home.
Racine proof for Racine people.
Our citizens say they cure backache.
Cure urinary disorders.
Cure sick kidneys.
Experience has taught them this is so.
Conviction for every sufferer
In the testimony of friends and neighbors

Mr. Robert Anderson, of 1508 N. Wisconsin St., says: "I found Doan's Kidney Pills a most worthy remedy and I can recommend them to anyone affected with kidney complaint. I was troubled with my kidneys for a long time, and my back was lame all the while. I had a steady, dull aching over my kidneys, the secretions from those organs being irregular and discolored and I felt generally run down. I went to the Robinson Drug Co. for Doan's Kidney Pills, and in a day or two after commencing to take them I felt they were benefitting me and from that time on I kept improving. When I completed the treatment my kidneys were in better condition than they had been for a long time.

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

## No Gripe

When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take and easy to operate, is true of Hood's Pills, which are up to date in every respect. Safe, certain and sure. All druggists. 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

# Hood's Pills

## THE HARBOR WORK.

**Just What Will be Done—Breakwater and Widening and Deepening of River.**

From Daily of Jan. 23, 1898.

The news that an appropriation had been obtained for the improvement of Racine harbor and also for a breakwater, was received with pleasure by our citizens. Just what the improvement at both Racine and Kenosha is, few are familiar.

PROTECTION FOR RACINE HARBOR.

Capt. Warren's plans for Racine harbor are almost identically the same, the position of the breakwater in relation to the harbor piers and the direction of the breakwater and its length and method of construction being exactly the same.

He says Racine harbor is protected to a considerable extent from north and northeast storms by Wind point, which is about three miles to the northward of the harbor. But heavy seas, he says, coming from northeast around to southeast find an easy entrance to the harbor, and at times have been so great as to break vessels from their moorings at the city dock and cause collisions and great damage. A project is now before the chief engineer of the army to deepen Racine harbor to twenty-one feet, and if this is carried out the construction of a breakwater will be necessary, and in any event, Capt. Warren says, it is a worthy project.

BREAKWATER AT KENOSHA.

Speaking of Kenosha harbor, Capt. Warren says in his report that a breakwater will be absolutely necessary if the harbor is to be deepened to twenty-one feet and its entrance widened to 250 feet, as is now proposed. He says the most severe storms at Kenosha are from the northeast, but that they occur at rare intervals. Storms from the southeast are more frequent, but less severe, and protection from them will be amply provided by the improvements contemplated in the deepening project. To guard against the northeast seas, therefore, he suggests that a detached crib breakwater be built so that its most southerly corner will be in line with the channel-face of the north harbor pier, its direction to be northwest and southwest and its length 600 feet. It should consist of six cribs, each 100x30 feet, on pile foundations, filled with stone and heavily riprapped. Its general plan should be the same as the breakwater at the Milwaukee harbor of refuge, excepting tha piles are to be used instead of stone foundation. He estimates that this breakwater will cost $100 per lineal foot, which, allowing 10 per cent. for contingencies, will bring the cost to $66,000.

## OBITUARY.

**Tooman.**

Arthur Tooman, one of the oldest and best known Irishmen and iron moulders in the city, died Sunday at his home, No. 1310 Fourteenth street, aged 79 years and seven months. Deceased was born in Ireland. When seven years of age he went to England and commenced working in the cotton mills when eight years of age. In 1842 he emigrated to New York state and settled in Troy, where he learned the moulders trade and he was proud of having cast shells for the Mexican war. In 1850 he was married to Jane Hoy and they came to Racine in 1856. Here Mr. Tooman worked at his trade until a few years ago. During his entire residence here he was a good, upright and honorable citizen, was well thought of by his fellow men and was never known to do a mean act. A wife and eight children survive to mourn the death of a kind and indulgent husband and father. The funeral will take place Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock from St. Rose church.

**Felkenhauser.**

Frederick Felkenhauser died on Jan. 22 at his home on North Main street, aged 82 years, of old age and general debility. Deceased was born in Germany and had been a resident of Racine for many years. He was honored and respected by all who knew him. Two daughters, Mrs. Korton of Caledonia, and Mrs. Bauer, of Kenosha, and one son of this city, besides many grandchildren survive to mourn his death. The funeral will take place Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock from the house and at 2 o'clock from the St. John's church on Erie street.

**Christianson.**

Mrs. N. Christianson died at her home, No. 1210 Racine street, this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock of pneumonia. She leaves a husband, two sons and two daughters to mourn her death. She had been sick but a few days and her sudden demise will be a shock to her large circle of friends. She was an upright woman and beloved by all who knew her. The family will have the sympathy of the community in their sad bereavement.

**Ripka.**

Jerome Ripka, one of the oldest residents of Racine, died this morning at 2 o'clock, aged 75 years, of a complication of diseases, at the home of M. S. Pendell, 1836 North Wisconsin street. Deceased was born in Bohemia and came to Racine in 1845 and has lived here ever since. He leaves one son, Henry Ripka, and three daughters, Mrs. M. S. Pendell, Mrs. John Raymond and Mrs. George Heath, all of Racine. The funeral will be held on Wednesday at 2 p. m., from Immanuel church on North Wisconsin street.

**Beemer.**

A telegram received in this city announces the death of Mrs. Ann Beemer, at the home of her son, George Beemer, in Lead City, S. D., on Thursday last, aged 80 years. Deceased was formerly an old and highly respected resident of Racine, and had a large number of warm friends here. One son, George Beemer, survives her.

**Ahrens.**

Otto E. Ahrens, clerk of the circuit court, departed for Elgin, Ill., this morning to attend the funeral of his mother, who died at that place Sunday in the seventieth year of her age. Mrs. Ahrens was one of the oldest residents of Elgin and the surrounding country.

## Men Who Succeed

*A word to those who fight the battle for bread, or competence, or wealth.*

BUSINESS demands brains; it also requires courtesy.

The man with a fortune, who cares little for friends, is the only man who can afford to indulge a bad temper.

No one wants to employ a grumbler; no one wants to do business with an ill-tempered man. An irritable man is a man with catarrh. Excited nerves inflame the mucous membrane somewhere; this inflammation is catarrh. Irritability is unchecked nervousness.

Catarrh is expensive—few can afford it. Men with catarrh find it hard to prosper. It is calmness that succeeds.

The truth about catarrh is not widely known. This is not strange. It has baffled medical science. Dr. Hartman solved it forty years ago, and has ever since been curing catarrh with his great prescription, Pe-ru-na, which may now be had at all druggists. Pe-ru-na eradicates catarrh absolutely; it makes healthy membranes, and healthy people by making healthy nerves.

There is no other way to cure catarrh. Local treatment is something more than a mistake: it is criminal. Thousands of people have catarrh and are ignorant of it. It is called gastritis, or bronchitis, or Bright's disease, or consumption, but it is all catarrh. Write to the Pe-ru-na Medicine Company, Columbus, O., for one of Dr. Hartman's books, and get the truth about catarrh. You will find it a revelation. The following letter from F. J. Lowell, Aurora, Ia., is a practical illustration of the virtues of Pe-ru-na.

*Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, O.*

DEAR SIR:—"I took your Pe-ru-na for about two months according to directions, and can truly say that I consider myself cured of catarrh of twelve years' standing. I only took two bottles. It is a wonderful medicine for catarrh. If I ever have any more trouble with catarrh I will most assuredly take Pe-ru-na. It is the only medicine I ever took that did me any good. Pe-ru-na acted like magic in my case. I believe it is the best medicine on earth for catarrh."

Mr. Lowell's opinion of Pe-ru-na is no exception. Multitudes vouch for it.

# Zahn Dry Goods Co.,

428 MAIN ST.

## new spring suitings.

Advance showing this week, new kerseys, galashiels, coverts, broadcloths, cheviots and storm serges in all the new correct shades. We anticipate a large sale on suitings for the coming season. See the south show window display.

**carpet samples for rugs**—closing out this week our entire line sample strips of velvet, moquette and brussels carpets at 70, 80, 98c 1.15 and $1.25 for the piece of one and one half yds, a good deal less than you can buy a rug for. Let us show them to you.

**house wrapper clearing**—final reduction to close them all out this week. 69c for all our 95c wrappers. 90c for all the 1.39 and 1.45 wrappers. $1.10 for all the 1.69 and 1.75 wrappers. These prices about cover cost of materials.

**the jackets and capes**—not many left of any kind but they must go. A saving to you of nearly half on any garment bought this week. $3.00 for the 5.00 jackets and capes. $6.75 for our 11.00 and 10.00 jackets and capes. $5.00 for any of our 9.00, 8.50 and 7.50 jackets and capes. $8.75 for the 12.50 and 14.50 jackets and capes.

**underwear clearing**—
35c underwear reduced to ..... 25c
50c " " " ..... 39c
75c " " " ..... 59c
$1 " " " ..... 79c
All the better goods at reduced prices for this week.

**outing flannels reduced.** 3½c for the 5c outing flannel. 6c for the 7½c outing flannel. 7c for the 9c outing flannel.

12½c for 2¼ yd wide unbleached sheeting. 15c for 2½ yd wide bleached sheeting. 3c for 5c sheeting, yd wide, heavy unbleached.

It is not in the interests of the state or of the public welfare that there should be a protracted deadlock at Madison. They are demoralizing and in the end prolific of harm all around, to say nothing of the chance of no nomination at the end and of the state being represented by but one senator, fortunately in this case a Republican. It is hoped a choice will be made quickly and that choice Hon. J. V. Quarles, who is the first choice of the people of the state.

# PUTS FLESH ON THIN PEOPLE

**JOHNSON'S DYSPEPSIA CURE**

A Scientific, Unfailing and Permanent Remedy for Dyspepsia, Indigestion and all Stomach and Nerve Troubles.

Put up in Tablet Form, pleasant and easy to take and affording immediate relief by enabling nature to furnish natural nourishment to the Blood, Nerves and Muscles. It strengthens weak and debilitated digestive organs, relieving them of the strain they are not equal to and converting the food which formerly passed away without yielding up its juices into nourishment for the system. Invaluable for consumptives and all wasting diseases. Johnson's Dyspepsia Cure does not furnish nourishment, but digests thoroughly what it finds, strengthens the digestive organs and creates appetite.

For sale by all druggists. Large box 50 cents. Prepared at The JOHNSON LABORATORIES, Inc. Philadelphia.

Wholesale agents Giesler & Lochner, Wm. R. Kirkby.

## "50 YEARS' IMPROVEMENTS IN FARMING,"

Published by the NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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**32 Pages, 18 by 12½ inches.**

A general review of the advances and improvements made in the leading branches of farm industry during the last half century.

Special articles by the best agricultural writers, on topics which they have made their life study.

Illustrations of old fashioned implements.

A vast amount of practical information

A valuable aid to farmers who desire to stimulate production and profit.

Extremely interesting and instructive.

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Racine, Wis

# ZERO COUGH CURE!

**ZERO PINE COUGH CURE**

Is famous for its cure of bad colds, coughs, prevents pneumonia, a cure for croup, affords prompt relief in case of whooping cough, a safe remedy, 25c per bottle.

**ZERO OIL**

A general family liniment, cures rheumatism, sprains, swellings, cuts, bruises, burns and frost-bites, 25c per bottle.

**ZERO CREAM**

For chapped hands and face, one application produces a cure, a beautifier to the skin, pleasant after shaving, 25c per bottle.

For Lame Back and Lumbago apply

**ZERO PLASTER.**

Your money is refunded by following agents:

The ROBINSON DRUG CO., Racine.
S. G. SMITH, Franksville.
C. ANDERSON, North Cape.
SECOR & PEDERSON, Rochester.
L. NOLL, Waterford.

FARM FOR SALE—GOOD PLACE FOR an agent. 91 acres; the best farm in Raymond, known as the G. Sheck farm; all low land well tiled; good buildings; a wind mill on barn; postoffice one block from house; warehouse for agricultural implements; two-story house. For sale by Wm. Mitchel, Kneeland, Wis. 12d

WE WILL PAY A SALARY OF $15 PER week and expenses for a man with rig to introduce our Poultry Mixture in the country. Only good hustlers wanted. Reference. Address, with stamp, Eureka Mfg. Co., 566 Mo. Ave., East St. Louis, Ill.

$40 PER MONTH SALARY—FIFTY ENergetic ladies and gentlemen wanted to canvass. Above salary guaranteed. Call or address Miss M. A. Tanner, Camp-bellsport, Wis. june3lyr

# FIGHT PACIFIC CABLE

## Measure Is Strongly Opposed in the House.

## THE DAY WASTED IN DEBATE.

**Senator Bacon Delivers an Extended Speech Against Expansion—McCleary Bill to Go Over—Congressman Payne Will Succeed Dingley.**

Washington, Jan. 19.—The committee on interstate and foreign commerce had the right of way in the house Wednesday and succeeded in passing quite a number of bills of minor importance, most of which authorized the construction of lighthouses, fog signals, etc. Then the bill to grant the Pacific Cable company a subsidy of $100,000 a year for twenty years for the construction and operation of a cable, was called up and a very spirited debate, which consumed the remainder of the day, followed. The opposition was headed by Mr. Corliss (rep., Mich.), who advocated the construction of a government cable. No conclusion was reached at the hour of adjournment, and as the special order under which the house was operating expired with the adjournment, and as objection was made to fixing another day for its consideration, it goes over indefinitely until the committee can get another day or until a special order is adopted.

**BACON AGAINST EXPANSION.**

**Senator from Georgia Opposes the Annexation of the Philippines.**

Washington, Jan. 19.—The feature of Wednesday's session of the senate was a speech delivered by Mr. Bacon (dem., Ga.) in support of his resolutions declaring that the United States would not assume sovereignty over the Philippine islands. Mr. Bacon is one of the orators of the senate, and as he gave himself free rein, not confining himself to notes, he spoke strongly and effectively. Following Mr. Bacon's speech the Nicaragua canal bill was taken up and remained under discussion until 6 o'clock. Amendment after amendment was voted down, and until almost the last minute it seemed likely that a vote on the measure would be reached; but just as a final vote was about to be called for, Mr. Allison (rep., Iowa) exploded a bomb under the bill by offering an amendment providing that the secretary of the treasury should issue bonds to raise money with which to construct the canal. The friends of the measure then consented to an adjournment.

Mr. White (Cal.) gave notice that on Monday next he would address the senate on the West anti-expansion resolution.

**Will Succeed Mr. Dingley.**

Washington, Jan. 19.—There is no doubt that the chairmanship of the ways and means committee, made vacant by the death of Mr. Dingley, will be filled by Speaker Reed at the present session, without waiting for the next congress, and that the new chairman will be Representative S. E. Payne of New York.

**McCleary Bill to Go Over.**

Washington, Jan. 19.—The house committee on banking and currency has definitely decided to make no further effort at this session to urge the measure for currency and banking revision known as the McCleary bill.

**Pingree Men Are Defeated.**

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 19.—The republican factions in the lower house indulged in an all-day fight Wednesday, which resulted in a victory for the anti-Pingree men over a combination of the Pingree men and democrats. It was given out that the combine had agreed to an increase of the committee on elections in the interest of Representative Schmidt of Saginaw, whose seat is being contested. In return the democrats were to vote for Pingree legislation, particularly the Atkinson bill. Wednesday morning a resolution adding one member of the Pingree faction and one democrat to the committee was offered. It was hotly opposed by the anti-Pingree men, who finally defeated it by a vote of 47 to 44.

**Beveridge Declared Elected.**

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 19.—Two thousand persons crowded the hall of the house of representatives Wednesday when the two branches of the legislature met in joint convention to canvass the vote taken Tuesday and formally announce the election of Albert J. Beveridge to be United States senator. The senator made an extended speech, advocating a broad national policy, and by implication a policy of national expansion. He took a decided stand in favor of the early settlement of the currency question on a permanent basis.

**New York's $400,000 Fire.**

New York, Jan. 19.—The six-story brick and stone building on the southeast corner of Sixth avenue and Twentieth street, the main floor of which is occupied by Alfred J. Cammeyer, one of the largest retail shoe dealers in New York, was gutted by fire last night. It is believed that the loss will be about $400,000. One fireman, Foreman Robert Clarke, of engine No. 21, was cut severely over the right eye by flying glass.

**Cockrell for President.**

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 19.—In a leading editorial the Kansas City Times, which has been a stanch supporter of William Jennings Bryan, urges the candidacy of United States Senator Francis Marion Cockrell for the democratic presidential nomination in 1900.

# QUARLES IN THE LEAD.

**Vote in Wisconsin Caucus—Hard Fighting Done by the Candidates.**

Madison, Wis., Jan. 19.—The republican senatorial caucus was called to order shortly after 8 o'clock Wednesday evening, with Senator Thayer acting as chairman, and Speaker Ray of the assembly as secretary. Speeches nominating and seconding candidates were limited to thirty minutes to each candidate.

The first vote resulted: Quarles, 37; Babcock, 19; Stephenson, 30; Cook, 15; Webb, 10.

Quarles gained two votes on the second ballot. It stood: Quarles, 39; Babcock, 16; Stephenson, 30; Cook, 16; Webb, 9.

The third ballot on a viva-voce vote resulted: Quarles, 48; Stephenson, 19; Babcock, 17; Cook, 17; Webb, 10.

An adjournment was taken to 2:30 today.

A Quarles caucus was held in the morning and it was attended by forty-five members of the legislature, while he claimed two others who were certain to vote for him were unable to attend. Babcock supporters claimed that there were two Babcock and two Stephenson men in the caucus.

**To Try Gen. Eagan.**

Washington, Jan. 19.—The detail for the court-martial which is to try Commissary-General Charles P. Eagan on charges growing out of his statements before the war investigation committee last week, in which he severely attacked Gen. Miles, was made public at the war department last night. The court is made up of thirteen army officers, of whom Maj.-Gen. Wesley Merritt is at the head and judge-advocate, and it is to meet in this city next Wednesday, or as soon thereafter as practicable, this qualification being necessary because a number of the members are at distant points and will require some days to adjust their affairs and reach this city.

**Flood Wrecks a Big Bridge.**

Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 19.—A costly steel bridge crossing Kingsbury run and the tracks of the Nickel-Plate railroad at Wilson avenue was wrecked yesterday by a flood caused by the bursting of an ice dam a mile or more above the structure. The break in the dam, which was an unsubstantial mass of earth, occurred while thirty men were at work in the artificial canal being sunk by the city engineers to allow the pent-up water to find a gradual and safe outlet. These men had a most harrowing experience and escaped with their lives with not one second to spare.

**Funeral of Nelson Dingley.**

Lewiston, Me., Jan. 19.—In the midst of marked evidences of public and private mourning the citizens of Maine, including the neighbors and lifelong friends of the late Representative Nelson Dingley, engaged in the closing services attending the burial of Maine's honored congressman here Wednesday. The public service was held in the Pine Street Congregational church, after prayers at the Dingley home. The body then was taken to Oak Hill cemetery in Auburn for interment.

**Baggage from the Paul Jones.**

New Orleans, La., Jan. 19.—The most serious phase of the disappearance of the Paul Jones was discovered Wednesday when two trunks were picked up by fishermen on Bird island, north of the Mississippi delta. In one of the trunks were found clothing and a pair of stockings marked F. T. Taggart. Mr. Taggart has been communicated with and says the mark is that of his daughter.

**Russia at the Gates of Herat.**

London, Jan. 19.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "In the event of disturbances following upon the death of the ameer of Afghanistan the Russian general, Begnljuboff, governor of the trans-Caspian district, who has a force of 20,000 men, has direct instructions to take Herat. Herat is 360 miles west of Cabul and is a post of great military importance."

**Want American Boats Used.**

Washington, Jan. 19.—Senator Nelson Wednesday introduced a bill providing that trade between the United States and Porto Rico and adjacent islands ceded to the United States shall be carried on in American vessels. The bill provides for the forfeiture of any merchandise transported in other vessels, and imposes a penalty of $200 for each passenger so carried.

**More Blacks Arrive in Pana.**

Pana, Ill., Jan. 19.—Another consignment of negroes arrived Wednesday. At the union depot they were held up by the provost guard and one of their number, found armed with a revolver, was lodged in jail to await the action of the grand jury. There was desultory firing of rifles in Springside district last night, but results have not been learned.

**To Prevent Disasters in China.**

Brussels, Jan. 19.—Li Hung Chang, on behalf of the imperial government of China, has just commissioned a Belgian engineer to study the topography of the Hoang-Ho country and to seek to devise means of preventing the disastrous floods which annually cause such an appalling loss of life.

**Carlists Ready to Revolt.**

London, Jan. 19.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Graphic says: "One of the principal chiefs of the Carlists here informs me that everything is now ready for a rising in Spain; that Don Carlos is absolutely resolved to take the field, and that all are waiting for the signal."

# SOLDIERS PLEASED

## Enlisted Men Anxious to Get Away from Havana.

## DISBANDMENT TALKED OF.

**Report Has Gained Credence That the Seventh Army Corps Is to Be Sent Home—Denied at Gen. Lee's Headquarters—Health of the Camp.**

Havana, Jan. 19.—Camp Columbia is in a ferment of enthusiasm over the widely circulated report that the Seventh army corps is to be broken up and one division sent home to be mustered out. This rumor, which seems to have sprung up out of the ground, though it is denied at Lee's headquarters as absurd and premature, has penetrated to the farthest corner of the encampment and has received ready credence. The enlisted men of the Fourth Virginia, Forty-ninth Iowa and Sixth Missouri regiments especially are overjoyed at the report, believing they will be the first brigade to get marching orders. The Second Illinois regiment is indulging in no cheers, but the majority of the men are heartily tired of the routine, the drills and the lack of real work, and orders to embark would be very welcome.

The spread of smallpox in the One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana regiment is fairly checked. No new suspects were admitted to the detention tent Wednesday, and, except Alonzo Graham, who has only a fighting chance for life, all of Maj. Smith's patients are likely to recover. Not all the unprotected men in the regiment have been vaccinated, the first shipment of 800 vaccine points proving too small to satisfy the demands of the regimental surgeons. Ten thousand points are expected by Friday's steamer. Maj. Morgan has been forced to suspend the vaccination of the Second Illinois regiment until fresh points are received.

## MILITARY NEEDED FOR YEARS.

**Gen. Wood States that 50,000 Soldiers Are Required for Cuba.**

Washington, Jan. 19.—Gen. Leonard Wood, military commander of the department of Santiago, was before the senate committee on military affairs Wednesday. He gave a detailed account of his operations in the province and in the city of Santiago, and also gave his estimate of the military force necessary to maintain order in the island.

On the latter point he expressed the opinion that for some time the 7,500 men now in the province of Santiago should be continued, but that after a time 5,000 would be sufficient for the service. He considered, however, that a military force would be necessary for the maintenance of order for some years, and said it should be sufficient effectually and quickly to check any trouble before it could gain headway. This remark applied to the island as a whole, and he thought as many as 50,000 troops should be stationed throughout Cuba. With proper precaution and tact he did not anticipate trouble, and he believed that the insurgent forces would rapidly disintegrate in all parts of the island.

**To Make Havana Healthy.**

Havana, Jan. 19.—The first step toward making Havana healthy was taken Wednesday, when, by Gen. Ludlow's order, Dr. John C. Davis, acting chief surgeon, started out a committee of one hundred to visit every house in the department of Havana. The physicians whom Dr. Davis selected are all Cubans, and many of them have served in the Cuban army.

**Twentieth Regulars Leave Jan. 25.**

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 19.—It has been decided that the Twentieth United States regiment, now at Fort Leavenworth, will leave this city on the transport Scandia on Jan. 25. The Senator and Ohio will be immediately put in condition for a return trip to the Orient.

**Hayward Gains One Vote.**

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 19.—The ballot for United States senator taken by the Nebraska legislature Wednesday resulted: Allen, 58; Hayward, 29; Webster, 10; Thompson, 7; Field, 4; scattering, 19; absent, 2. Hayward gained one at the expense of one cast Tuesday for Valentine.

**Shafter Takes Command.**

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 19.—Gen. Shafter will arrive here to-morrow evening, and will immediately take command of the department of California. Gen. Merriam and his staff will not leave for their station in the department of Colorado until next week.

**Minnesota for Peace Treaty.**

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 19.—The house adopted concurrent resolutions strongly urging the United States senate to hasten the ratification of the peace treaty with Spain, the resolutions being supported by representatives of all parties and passing by a vote of 101 to 4.

**$100 Reward, $100.**

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

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# FAR FROM AN AGREEMENT.

**Hard Fight in Prospect Between Miners and Operators.**

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 19.—That there will be a hard fight before an agreement is made, if one is made at all, between the operators and miners, was indicated in the joint session of the two organizations Wednesday, when the report of the committee on rules of order was adopted. The operators voted as a unit in favor of the report of the committee, and the miners voted solidly against it, and afterward, through President Mitchell, entered a protest against its adoption. There were three ballots taken in the joint session. Two of these resulted in a tie and required the decision of the chairman, and on the other, which was for the appointment of a scale committee, the vote was unanimous.

Working under the rules the chairman will not have the authority to cast the deciding vote, so that if there is a division in the future between the two forces there will simply be a deadlock that no one will have the power to break. Considering this condition of affairs, it does not seem likely that an agreement will be reached, owing to the attitude of the operators from Pennsylvania. In their own caucus they have declared against every demand that it is understood the miners will make. The joint scale committee meets today, and it is in this meeting that the real battle will be opened.

After the appointment of the scale committee, which was done by the representatives from each state, an adjournment was taken, in order to give the joint committee an opportunity to work.

**Two Belated Ships Arrive.**

Boston, Mass., Jan. 19.—Two more storm-delayed steamships arrived Wednesday, the Allan liner Scandinavian Glasgow and the Johnston liner Sedgemore from London, the former seven and the latter five days overdue. Each had a rough passage. The Scandinavian on Sunday sighted a steamer believed to be the Elder-Dempster liner Lokoja, now twenty-six days out from Barry for this port, for whose safety great uneasiness is felt. She was making slow progress, but was apparently all right when seen.

**Disapproved the Findings.**

Washington, Jan. 19.—President McKinley has disapproved the findings of the court martial in the case of Capt. George V. Lane, Eighth Illinois volunteer infantry, convicted of failing to resist a mutiny in his regiment while stationed at San Luis, Cuba, and sentenced to be dismissed from the service, on the ground that the evidence concerning the charges upon which the accused was convicted was very conflicting and failed to establish his guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

**Mail Robbery on a Train.**

Niles, Mich., Jan. 19.—Postoffice Inspector Larmour is investigating the finding of a large number of stamps, mutilated express and postoffice money orders and checks scattered along the Michigan Central tracks for some distance west of this city. Their presence there is accounted for by the supposition that a robbery was committed at Detroit or in Canada, the contents of the mail bag being taken by a man who boarded the west-bound train.

**John W. Mackay Is Sick.**

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 19.—John W. Mackay has been confined to his bed for nearly a month. When he was first taken ill it was given out that he was suffering from a severe attack of the grip, but it is now understood that his ailment is a painful case of the gout, which at one time took such a serious turn that grave results were feared. It is now thought that Mr. Mackay is out of danger, unless some unforeseen complications set in.

**Gov. Tanner Is Better.**

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 19.—The condition of Gov. Tanner, who has suffered a relapse from his recent illness, was much improved last night, and it is not anticipated that his indisposition will further incapacitate him from attending to his official duties. The governor caught a severe cold, and on account of his enfeebled condition, he suffered considerable.

**Philippine Cession Is First.**

London, Jan. 19.—The Spanish cabinet, according to the Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail, has decided to submit a bill to the cortes sanctioning the cession of the Philippines before presenting the peace treaty for ratification.

**Unable to Hear from Manila.**

Madrid, Jan. 19.—The Madrid newspapers appear without Philippine news, making the simple announcement that the governor of Manila prohibits the sending of telegrams.

**Favorable Report on Choate.**

Washington, Jan. 19.—The senate committee on foreign relations agreed to a favorable report upon the nomination of Joseph H. Choate to be ambassador to Great Britain.

**Ratify Davis' Election.**

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 19.—The Minnesota senate and house held a joint session and formally ratified the election of Cushman K. Davis to the senate of the United States.

**Esterhazy Arrives in Paris.**

Paris, Jan. 19.—Maj. Comte Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy has arrived from Rotterdam to testify before the court of cassation in the Dreyfus revision inquiry. Several newspaper men met him at the railway station, but he declined to be interviewed.

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**Three Queer Cities.**

The city of Ghent, in Belgium, is built on twenty-six islands. These islands are connected with each other by eighty bridges. The city has three hundred streets and thirty public squares. It is noted for being the birthplace of Charles V. and John of Gaunt, whom Shakespeare called "time-honored Lancaster;" and as the scene of the pacification of Ghent, November 8, 1576, and of several insurrections, sieges, and executions of well known personages. It is associated with American history by the treaty made there December 24, 1814, terminating the second war between Great Britain and the United States, known as the war of 1812.

Amsterdam, in Holland, is built on piles driven far below the water into the earth. The city is intersected by many canals, which are spanned by nearly three hundred bridges, and resembles Venice in the mingling of land and water, though it is considerably larger than that city. The canals divide the city, which is about ten miles in circumference, into ninety islands.

**River Steamer Is Burning.**

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 19.—The Memphis and Vicksburg Packet Company's steamer Ouachita is burning at the Memphis docks, and will probably be a total loss. Several women were aboard, but all escaped.

**Then They Put Out the Light.**

He—Then you think kissing is not wrong? She—The idea! Why, I wouldn't be seen doing such a thing!

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## OUR OCEAN CARRYING TRADE.

Some statistics are at hand regarding the extent of the ocean carrying trade and the wonderfully small extent in which this country participates in the carrying even of its own shipments abroad. This ocean carrying trade of our country is now given at $1,600,000,000, and that, says an exchange, "is credited to American bottoms at $190,000,000. In 1860 the trade of American bottoms was estimate at $307,247,757, and foreign bottoms of $225,404,793, but since then there has been a steady and uninterrupted decline of American bottoms and a corresponding increase of foreign bottoms. All of which demonstrates the soundness of the Republican policy to re-establish our merchant marine."

There is a mistake here, our policy has not built up our carrying trade exactly. But the indications are that the Republican policy will be formulated upon the lines of building up our ocean trade. A bill has been launched by Senator Hanna that will tend to that end, though the proposed measure may be and should be amended in some particulars.

A discriminating duty of 10 per cent. or, rather a reduction of 10 per cent to all vessels flying the American flag, which can not be done without an American registry, of duty charges, is a most important essential. Senator Elkins had it about right in his little addition to the tariff, which, however, was knocked out by the courts. This and the Payne bill are more in the nature of subsidies, but include the provision under which the magnificent St. Paul and St. Louis were built in this country, the fruits of which were seen in their valuable services to the government in the late war, the act by which they were built, providing for this.

There is an ingrained objection to bounties pure and simple, on the part of many people and of our statesmen, but the same object can be reached in a somewhat different manner and devoid of this objection. Extra tonnage duties, not prohibitive nor extortionate in tei nature, are a proper measure levied upon the gross tonnage of course. Then applies the 10 per cent extra import duties, and with a certain reform of the bonded warehouse law, bonding privileges now being practically surrendered to foreigners, to the most serious detriment of our own people. Upon this item in the list, a writer in the Economist says:

"The bonding privilege is another right scarcely enjoyed by our own people, but almost wholly given up to rivals. For more than fifty years our merchants had credit for duties, giving their notes payable as prescribed by law. Foreign merchants paid cash. This policy protected our merchants, and aided much in freighting our ships when abroad. Congress ended the credit system in 1843. Thereby our shipping suffered. Our rivals benefited by getting equal customs footing. In 1846 congress increased the detriment to American interest, and advantage to foreign by a bonded warehouse act, to facilitate the importation and sale of foreign goods, giving importers of every country from one to three years' credit for duties, while drummers ran the country over making sales. At then time of this magnanimity our ships were carrying 87 per cent. and our merchants doing at least 80 per cent. of import commerce. Since then, and partly from the operation of this act, our merchants have been rooted out and our ships run off the sea. 'Bonded goods' are now brought almost wholly by foreign ships for alien importers. The unpaid duties represent millions of indulgence money forborne to rivals, in aid of their competition with our factories, and our shipping. Had the present conditions existed in 1846 the warehouse system could not have been established. The least that should be done now is to make this sinister act of use to the national interest by limiting its operation to importations in our own ships. We have no treaties or conventions granting warehouse privileges to goods brought by foreign shipping."

This part of the outlined programme looking to the restoration of our flag upon the oceans is better than the measures now introduced which do not touch upon this most vital matter. Then comes in the mail and passenger service, which certainly require equal attention as remedies towards the attainment of the desired end, the better protection of our shipping interests. This same writer, after discussing the protection of our export trade and outlining some reforms that might be made, says that "If the import and export carrying shall be protected as suggested, the measures for mails and passengers may be stated as follows:

1. The continuation of the present subsidy act of 1891, amended to require the postmaster-general to extend its usefulness.

2. A head-money tax on all passengers that shall be landed from vessels not of the United States.

3. An extra head-money tax on all passengers that shall be landed from vessels not of the United States from countries to which said vessels do not belong.

4. The postoffice department to send mails outward by vessels of the United States, and no others, without the special authority of congress after a future date.

The president to have authority to send mails outward or to bring them inward by suitable vessels of the United States navy, when private enterprise fails to undertake the service at lawful rates of remuneration."

## PROMOTION IN THE ARMY AND NAVY

The system of promotions now in vogue in our navy is admitted requires amendement. As it is now these promotions are made by numbers and no officer can be advanced out of order without at the same time setting down further others above him at the time. During the present war promotions have been made admittently of deserving officers, and in one case where, through the fight at Santiago, Wainwright was advanced ten numbers, six other officers advanced five numbers each, another three numbers, two lieutenant commanders were reduced by three numbers, nine other officers reduced one number each. Every one of the reduced officers were brave and deserving men, but yet the ones who were selected for promotion could not be promoted under the present system only by reducing other meritorious officers.

An illustration perhaps more to the purpose is furnished in a late article in the Independent which calls for a needed reform in this respect. "One man on the naval ladder is directed to go up ten rungs, obviously the ten men on the ten rungs above him must each go down one rung in order to make the designated place for him. Hence, to promote an officer x numbers (to use the language of the algebra) in his grade is the precise equivalent of reducing x officers above him one number each. So that this remarkable system which promotes A, also degrades B, C, D and the rest, and the question at once is raised whether it is really one for rewarding A for doing something fine or for punishing a lot of his hapless comrades for not doing it—regardless of their opportunities or any other circumstances. This reduction, also, is accompanied by pecuniary loss, which represents the pecuniary gain of the individual promoted. So that the government, desiring to reward a certain commander, carries out its benevolent intention by filching from the pockets of ten of its ablest servants a sum sufficient to pay the gratuity. If the system cannot be revised, it should be abolished altogether and a sensible one substituted."

Another anomoly in our navy is the system by which no man can be promoted from the rank of seamen, gunners or any subordinate position. He can never rise from the ranks no matter how deserving or how long his term of service. He may rise to the rank of warrant officer but beyond this he cannot go. There is something wrong about this and in a Republican system of government smacks loudly of an aristocracy which should not be suffered. This used to be the case in the regular army but congress established at least a way by which private soldiers and non-commissioned officers could rise from the ranks. Soldiers who fit themselves through an educational process and a knowledge of the duties of an officer, are enabled to promote themselves and that a similar reform can be established in the navy is certain. It surely ought to be the proud boast of the soldiers of the great American republic that every private carries in his knapsack the baton of a general. It was that knowledge that enabled the great Napoleon to have such a hold on his men, and it is notorious that many of the ablest generals the French army over had rose from the ranks. Surely the United States with all its vaunted freedom and ability of every citizen to rise in the world should not deny to its brave soldiers and sailors the same liberty.

It looks now like that Nicaragua canal was going to be a reality.

## IN THE INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE.

It is feared some of our financiers in their zeal for a sound currency and honest finances carry their ideas to the verge of a sacreddess attaching to money and banking, that tends to cause the belief on the part of many good and excellent people, that there is such a thing as making money too good, so good that the high privates of private and business life will have a hard struggle in overcoming the tendencies of the present age to make their conditions harder.

It might as well be admitted now that a majority of the people look with suspicion upon the idea of issuing circulating notes based upon commercial bank assets. The country had one experience of that sort many years ago, and people think that no matter how guarded such an arrangement might be now, with passing months and years, the safety line would begin to disappear. It is desirable that the banks should be relieved from any intolerable taxing, and there is no cause why they should be taxed any higher than other portions of the community. They should be encouraged to issue more circulating notes in times of commercial distress or financial panics, and not to tie up the community which they are apt to do when the danger whistle blows. This can be done by permitting them to secure promptly from the government additional currency by putting up approved security, and when the necessity for such additional currency has past, let them call it in.

Probably, and very likely, the people will insist upon the government issuing all the currency for the country through the medium of the banks as now. This is of course opposed to genuine banking rules, but this theory is confronted by the facts, and facts are worth much more to the people. In order to bring about one reform, no bills should be issued for a less denomination than ten dollars, though five would be an acceptable compromise. This would compel the circulation of more silver and generally be a good thing. The next reform might be a law forbidding any secretary of the treasury from paying out a government paper dollar that had been once redeemed unless for the gold itself, and to always have on hand an ample gold reserve, this latter reform is the suggestion of the president, and it ought to be carried out. In this law should be a section expressly declaring gold is the standard of value, that is if we are to have the declarations of our platforms enforced into legislation.

Above all let us have the declaration and the law which requires the secretary of the treasury to retain all redeemed notes until gold has again been deposited for them.

Let the people possess an absolutely sound currency expressly declared to be redeemable in gold coin on demand. Let liberal deals be made with the banks by which they can be encouraged to issue extra currency or rather take it out from the government, when it is needed, the government of course to redeem this currency if the bank does not, on demand, and to take out sufficient currency for the ordinary needs of business. Abolish the small bills under at least five dollars. This may result in the banks not shutting down like clams at the first symptoms of tightening in commercial and business circles. Hitherto when people really needed assistance the very worst, the banks were busy hustling to protect themselves. Let us have it the other way.

Governor Pingree of Michigan insists the public corporations must bear a more equitable proportion of the burdens of government. He says: "In violation of "the spirit, if not the letter, of the provisions of the constitution laws have "been passed from time to time by which "railroads, express companies, telegraph "and telephone companies now owning, "according to their sworn returns, at "least one-third of the property of the "state, are required to pay only about "one-twenty-sixth of the taxes levied for "state, county and municipal purposes, "leaving their just proportion of support "to our schools, asylums and other public institutions and the defraying of "public expenses to fall on the farmers, "laborers, manufacturers and other property owners of the state."

Now if Mr. Quarles came from Oshkosh there would have been no question of his nomination on the first ballot.


## Great Distress

### Stomach and Kidneys All Out of Order

**Hands Itched and Swelled—Hood's Sarsaparilla Completely Cured.**

"For a number of years I was troubled with my stomach. Nearly everything I ate would sour and I would belch it up. At times my stomach gave me great distress. Every winter my kidneys would trouble me and my back would get lame so I could not do anything, and at last my hands swelled and itched intensely. I thought I would try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I bought six bottles and began taking it. In a short time my stomach appeared to be all right and my back felt better. When I had taken four bottles my back was all right and my hands were smooth." NORMAN HICKOK, Bird Island, Minn.

If you have decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not buy any other instead.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Is the Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. Price, $1; six for $5.

**Hood's Pills** are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.



The slight cough may soon become deep-seated and hard to cure. Do not let it settle on the lungs.

Think! Has there been consumption in your family?

Scott's Emulsion is Cod-liver oil with hypophosphites. These are the best remedies for a cough.

Scott's Emulsion has saved thousands who, neglecting the cough, would have drifted on until past hope. It warms, soothes, strengthens and invigorates.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.



## ULCERS 35 YEARS

### CURED BY CUTICURA.

My mother has been a victim to ulcers from varicose veins for thirty-five years. Eleven of these terrible sores have existed at one time on the limb affected. Excruciating pain and intense suffering were endured, with all sorts of remedies on trial and numberless physicians' calls and prescriptions applied, all with but little benefit. At last the remedial agent was found in CUTICURA, which surely proved worth its weight in gold, alleviating pain and causing healing processes to commence and a cure speedily effected. CUTICURA SOAP is cleansing, purifying, and healing in its nature, proving itself a most excellent and valuable auxiliary to CUTICURA (ointment). March 16, 1898. W. T. MORSE, Cabot, Vt.

Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle anointings with CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and purest of emollients, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures, have cured thousands whose suffering from humors was almost beyond endurance, hair lifeless or all gone, disfigurement terrible.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER D. & C. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Cure Every Humor," free.

**SAVE YOUR HAIR** by warm Shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP.


## CAUTION CALLED FOR.

There is some danger in several of the states choosing United States senators of men being elected who will not fill all the Republican requirements. The trouble will not rise from there not being sufficient of a Republican majority, but through the intense rivalry preventing, it is feared, a Republican party choice. This must not occur as any defeat of the choice of the people as manifested at the polls imperiling the sure majority of the Republican party in the senate as then indicated would be a grievious misfortune.

It is easy to see how the party may lose one or more reliable men, through the determined contest which if carried too far, would end in a fusing of one or more of the factions with a sufficient number of Democrats to elect some outsider and who could not be relied upon to always vote with his party on national issues. Another danger even where the party majority is complete, is there being no election and the legislature adjourning without choice. In this event it has been determined before by the senate that the governor cannot appoint, at least the senate has refused to admit appointments made in this manner. In two states at least the danger is imminent of no party choice being made, though the Republican majority on joint ballot is ample and arises from the rather intense rivalry between candidates and their following.

Let them in every state where this condition of strong rivalry exists present measures to be taken to prevent an unfortunate ending. Some man must withdraw in such instances, and there will be no great difficulty in the people placing the blame where it belongs should obstinacy be the rule. A Republican majority in the United States senate must not even be placed in question, or through disagreements, the majority be cut down to a narrow basis. The people declared this majority and the legislatures must carry out their wishes.

## THE CANAL QUESTION.

The shaping of the conduct of foreign governments especially England towards the proposed Nicaragua canal will have an influence upon our course. The intimation is given that England will not enter objections to our building the canal as a government matter, nor will it demand a joint control. A similar arrangement as is employed in the management of the Suez canal will likely be advised for the Nicaragua canal.

Any estimates made as regards the cost cannot but be guesses. While estimates have been made lately at about $130,000,000, the chances are the $200,000,000 mark will be nearer it. It is sure to be a very costly work, but the cost will be nothing in comparison to the benefits this country will receive. No private corporation should be permitted to secure any foothold, and beyond the paying back to any such for actual moneys expended and for work done, the government should in no event either loan its credit or advance any funds.

That this question of governmental control and ownership is uppermost with the executive is shown in his message, and evidenced in the matter so far brought before congress. It seems very clear that the country however desirous of having the canal built, is not desirous of anything but strict government ownership. It has no love for any corporative ownership however sweetened by the control by the government. The canal is needed but no canal measure will ever be sanctioned by the people generally unless it is built directly by the money of the people and as equally owned directly by the people.

There will be no trouble anywhores provided our government proceeds upon the lines marked out in the message. It can not be doubted says an analysis of the situation, that England will relinquish what is now a worthless claim to joint control if the United States provides money for the canal and agrees to adopt Suez regulations for it. Single American control of the Nicaragua canal would tend to justify single English control of the Suez waterway. Joint control in Nicaragua would have a bearing upon the French claim of joint control at Suez.

Chicago citizens are groaning over the heavy load placed upon them by the special assessment swindle. An account says Chicago people pay 40 per cent more for their street improvements than any other city in the country.

There is more money in circulation by millions than this time last year and all along the lines of trade and manufactures activity is noticeable.

## CONTROLING OUR GATE WAYS.

It looks as though the recent attempts of the Join- High Tariff Commission to patch up the sundry matters in dispute between this country and Canada, that incidentally induced some annexation talk, is responsible for the late ebullition of various Canadian newspapers expressing their feelings as to the alleged scheme of the commission to favor the United States with the right to build war vessels on the shores of the lakes, and after completion to pass them through the Welland Canal to the ocean.

These newspaper men know of course they are talking through their editorial hat but proceed upon the assumption it goes with their readers and have vigorously protested against any such thing, insisting that if permitted it will be a standing menace against Canada and ultimately lead to annexation.

But this thing can be equalized by permitting Canada to do the same thing, which is undoubtedly understood, but as Canada has no navy of its own and England has no desire to build warships in Canadian waters, it seems to be one-sided in the minds of some Canadians. But what is decidedly one-sided, is that Canada possesses the entrance to the St. Lawrence river and English war vessels can at any time pass up the river and in case of war destroy immense amounts of American property. English gunboats by the dozen can pass the Welland canal and proceed to levy contributions on our large lake coast cities. In a case of this kind there will be no soft hearted Spanish-American business, England will be in it for blood and boodle galore. England will never for a minute wage war in the sentimental manner we have and get so little for it, neither would she pay tribute for conquered country. Her gunboats can threaten our lake cities and it may be depended on in case of war, we being unprepared for our lake shores we would be certain to catch it hot and heavy. It therefore behooves us to get a move on and persuade our Canadian cousins fair play is a jewel, and to let down the bars.

But in all reason Canada or England the same thing, has by far the best of things so far as regards controlling the situation in case unfortunately war should ensue between us and England. It seems the part of prudence that any rearrangement of matters should include the abolition of the present one-sided treaty by which England absolutely controls the St. Lawrence and the gate ways to our lake cities, while all we possess is a few revenue cutters.

## THEY BUILDED WELL.

For years to come the United States senate will be secure from any control but that of the Republican party. The late elections have amply assured that fact and in this is security against any unfriendly financial legislation and ill advised amendments to the tariff. The business interests of the country fully understand all this and realizing free trade or any approach to it is rendered impossible for a long time to come, and that free silver is shelved as well, feel secure. Had the result of the last election been adverse by this time the entire country would have been in the first throes of a new financial panic and general business and manufacturing would have began to feel the depression.

The people have builded well. They have insured the continuation of the prosperity wave that set in a year or so ago and placed the seal of condemnation upon all financial heresies and hostile tariffism.

The meat controversy is getting rather meaty and people are not miles behind in getting onto it.


## Washington Conquered.

### Grip Takes the City in Its Iron Grasp.

Government Machinery Almost at a Standstill—Enormous Percentage of Employees Stricken with LaGrippe—Capitol at the Mercy of the Plague.

The grip epidemic is raging in the Capitol City, and fully one-third of the government employes are sick or suffering from the dread disease. Violent headaches, fever and chills, sneezing and running at the eyes and nose together with the bone-ranking aches and pains and a general exhaustion are the rule rather than the exception. The best way to fight the grip is to strengthen the nerves and build up the resistive powers so as to throw off the deadly disease germs, and nothing will do this so quickly and surely as Dr. Miles' Nervine. It has restored health to thousands of grip sufferers after every other remedy had failed.

"When the grip left me I was a broken down wreck, both mental and physical. My nerves were completely unstrung, my appetite failed, could not sleep and became so despondent that I despaired of ever getting well. I began to improve with the first bottle of Dr. Miles' Nervine and when I had taken seven bottles I was completely cured. Have been strong and well ever since and weigh more than I ever did before."

Samuel F. Pilson, Staunton, Va.

All druggists are authorized to sell Dr. Miles' Nervine on a guarantee that first bottle benefits or money refunded. Be sure and get Dr. Miles' Nervine. Booklet on heart and nerves sent free. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.



## You Have a Pain,

maybe in your shoulder, or back or side; at all events you want to get rid of it. Did you ever try

# Allcock's

## POROUS PLASTERS

Do you know that we have hundreds of letters from all parts of the world telling us of the wonderful cures these plasters have made? Do you know that all other so-called porous plasters were started after Allcock's had acquired their enormous sales and world-wide reputation? Do you know that none of them have the medicinal properties of Allcock's? Just put them to your nose and compare the fine aromatic odor of Allcock's with the smell of all others. Don't be deceived—get the genuine article.


## WHAT SHALL BE DONE?

If we are to have a standing army let us have one in every way worthy of the republic and in all respects under the best of discipline and with the best possible organization. No one can pretend that this can be attained by the war department at all times superior to the general of the army, so far as the machinery of that army is in question. If perfect discipline is to be maintained, if the organization of the army is to be upon the lines of the comfort and health, of prompt reliance on the necessary machinery, it can be best secured by giving the general of the army that authority that has been hitherto denied him. The war department with its everlasting red tape, with its political appointments, with its interfering with the work of the army when unnecessary, which needless interference has been seen in our Indian wars a hundred times to have made only trouble and expense and a sacrifice of lives, should give place to the more perfect discipline which can only be maintained by the direct authority of the general.

The war department can have its legitimate sphere and the general of the army his, and any army reorganization measure ought to provide for this. It was remarked during the late war that the navy cared better for its men than did the army for theirs. This is true and is not to be disputed. We have seen and are now seeing the magazines crowded with able disputants, some of them, active participants in the war, disputing over matters and things, most of which the public long ago made up their minds about. Had all these men been alone subject to the direct orders of the general of the army, the war would not now be being fought over again. It is very possible there would have been no necessity for any war committee to examine into things.

If we are to have a standing army let us have one that will be what it claims to be. Let it be as perfect as good discipline and able generals can make it, and let all politics be banished.

Now that candidates for about everything under the sun politically have put in their bills of cost, or rather their specifications in detail showing how much the blamed thing cost them to beat and be beaten, it is in order to draw conclusions. Perhaps one trouble will be in all good citizens performing the moralizing act, is that they have failed to preserve scrap books containing all the items, or have failed to call at the proper office in the various court houses and obtain the specifications, as it is notable that not all these have been published.

This must not be neglected, for if there is anything that does interest people it is the cost of getting an office and office hunting seems to be well ingrained with the American people. Perhaps one of the morals that may be educed is that the expense of working for a nomination and the expense connected with making the campaign, should be limited. It is obvious that otherwise, the present way is a discrimination between the man who can raise money to make a campaign or possesses it, and the citizen who has no such measure of luck.

Meanwhile an idle curiosity is gratified without any such reform in our political system as was promised.

The situation at Madison is very much a case of Brains vs. Barrel. With a Democratic legislature six years ago the contest was the same and Bragg with his brains gave way to the barrel. Will Republicans make themselves amenable to the same charge?

The German consul at Samoa was ejected bodily from the court of justice by the American and English representatives just to show William what he may expect if he gets on our grass in the Philippines.

The Torrens system of land transfers occasionally gets a hearing in our state, and perhaps later on, it may take strong root and be grafted on our law books.

## DEFYING SENATOR ALLEN.

The United States government apparently in defiance of the arguments of a number of prominent anti-annexationists continue to govern Alaska without the territorial form of government. How the government continues to do this, or rather congress, since it is none of the president's doings, is beyond guessing. But they do and what is rather singular, nothing happens and life goes on just the same both in Alaska and the rest of the country. Congress has just passed a law providing for certain matter in connection with the administration of affairs in that part of our domains, and among these matters is a provision for the selling of liquor, which can be dispensed on the payment of $1,000 as a license fee by any one desirous of engaging in the business, and provided such person can secure the consent of a majority of the white citizens who reside within two miles of the proposed liquor establishment.

Another rather singular point, too, is that so far in the suppression of uprisings in this country it has not been necessary for the executive to first have a formal declaration of war from congress. But that talk-talk-a-talk senator from Nebraska, the argumentative and discursive and profound learned constitutionalist Allen says congress must first issue a declaration of war, this in the case of the insurgents of Iloilo in the Philippines. But as peace has not yet been declared and as hitherto no official declarations of war have been necessary where rebellions have occurred or uprisings on the part of the native redskins, it is not gravely thought the constitution has been fractured beyond repair.

Stocks and bonds had a veritable boom last week. A good deal of stock is being taken in the prevailing prosperity.


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Specifics act directly upon the disease, without exciting disorder in other parts of the system. They Cure the Sick.

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Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price. Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York.

# MILWAUKEE GIRL BURNED TO DEATH

## The Stairway Catches on Fire Cutting Off All Escape.

## MARINETTE GIRL'S SOUND SLEEP

**Has Slept Nearly a Week With no Perceptible Bad Effects—Kenosha Council Accept J. Z. Simmons Offer—Chicago Man's Proposition.**

Alvina Yuedis, 22 years of age, was burned to death under most distressing circumstances shortly after 9 o'clock Sunday evening at 420 Eighteenth street, Milwaukee, where she was employed as domestic. The girl was in her room in the third story when the stairway caught fire, cutting off the only means of escape, and by the time help arrived, her body, burned to a crisp, was found huddled up in the corner where she had been driven by the flames. As soon as possible the fire was extinguished, and at the earliest moment the firemen made their way to the top floor. Coroner Van Lare arrived at this time and under his direction a search was made through the debris. The body was discovered in the corner of the room adjoining the girl's bedroom, which is in the southeast portion and farthest removed from the top of the stairs. The supposition is that she rushed from her room to the stairs, when she discovered the fire, and finding escape cut off had lost her presence of mind. Had she returned to her room and shut the door it is probable that she would have been saved, as the flames were out before that portion was reached. It is possible, however, that she was suffocated before the fire touched her, the room being so arranged that the entire opening must have been filled with flames as soon as the upper portion of the stairway was burning.

The remains were taken to the morgue, where an inquest was held today. Miss Yuedis went to Milwaukee from Oshkosh where her parents reside, about five months ago, and entered the service of the family of Mr. Heller. She is said to have an aunt living in Milwaukee, though there are no other relatives in the city.

The daughter of ex-Ald. Edward J. Martin, of Marinette, awoke yesterday morning, after having been asleep nearly a week. During that time her slumber was wholly undisturbed and the strongest efforts of her attendants failed to awaken her. She went to sleep about 6 o'clock a week ago and from that time until last Thursday evening all efforts to revive her were fruitless. She took no nourishment and the only signs of life was her breathing and a smile when attemps were made to awaken her.

Thursday evening she revived and was given some nourishment but she immediately relapsed into unconsciousness and did not awake again until yesterday morning. Her physical condition is good and she seems to have suffered no ill effects from her long slumber. At present she is wide awake and says she knows nothing of her condition. Physicians attended her and ascribe her strange condition to a sort of nervous prostration due in a measure to the death of her mother last summer and a fright she received about six months ago. She is 17 years old.

At the council meeting in Kenosha last evening it was voted unanimously to accept the offer of Z. G. Simmons to build a library in Central park. The council decided that there was nothing in the original gift of the park to the city to prevent its use for library purposes. It could not however bind other councils and it passed a resolution recommending the care of the library to future aldermen. This will probably be acceptable to Mr. Simmons.

William H. Schott of Chicago presented a petition to the Kenosha council for an ordinance to build and maintain a hot water heating supply house in the city. The central works will be on the lake shore and the pipes will be laid in conduit. Hot water will be supplied for heating purposes to private houses. The cost of the enterprise will be about $150,000. Similar systems are in operation in Toledo, O., and La Porte, Ind., and a contract has been closed at La Crosse.

While walking on the railway tracks a mile south of Kenosha yesterday afternoon, an unknown man was struck by a northbound train. He was picked up by the trainmen and taken to Kenosha, where it was found that his right arm was broken and his body seriously bruised. County Agent Gonnerman took him to Chicago on the next train and placed him in the Alexian Bros.' hospital.

Pensions granted to Wisconsin people: Original—Oliver Mulligan, Loyal, $8; Noah D. Highly, Kenosha, $8. Additional—Charles Gelhar, Milwaukee, $4 to $6. Increase—Richard Soules, La Crosse, $12 to $17; William H. McCray, Knapp, $8 to $10; Thomas O. Drinkall, Platteville, $8 to $14; Andrew Shauger, Black Creek, $8 to $12. Reissue and Increase—James W. Boynton, Cumberland, $8 to $14. Original Widows, etc.—Mary O. Alderman, Oakfield, $8; Signa Olson, Iola, $8.

by the formation of a thin layer of vegetable tissue at the point where the leaf stem joins the branch of the tree. After the leaf ceases to make starch and sugar for the tree, this tissue begins to grow, and actually cuts the leaf. The falling of ripe fruit is dependent upon the same process.

One thing is certain:

Ayer's Hair Vigor

makes hair grow.

## SPORTING MATTERS,

**Sport Dead in Racine—Base Ball Outlook—Milwaukee After Good Players—Wrestling.**

Sporting matters in Racine are dead. While other cities are having bicycle races, indoor base ball games, boxing matches and other athletic entertainments, the Belle City is dead. Were it not for a game of basket ball now and then there would be nothing at all.

* * * *

Racine ought to have a good baseball team next year. There is plenty of material here for a club; but owing to the poor encouragement given last season the boys are slow in deciding what is best to do. It is known that the Racine High School Athletic association will put a strong team in the field.

* * * *

The Milwaukee Baseball club has put in a claim for Pitcher Ralph Check of the Wisconsin university team. Ban Johnson having been notified this morning to enter Check's name on Milwaukee's claim list. Connie Mack did not make a trip about the state last fall for nothing. He watched every young player closely and placed a number of them on his list. Check has the reputation of being the best college pitcher in the state outside of Hunting, but he is a much heavier batter than the latter. Clarence Beaumont, who has been sold to Pittsburg, says that Check is by long odds the best batter in the state and expects to see him make a great hit as a ball player. Check played with Mayville for a time and last season did some work for the Oshkosh team. His batting was always a feature. He is attending school at the university at present and will do the bulk of the twirling for the Badgers next season. Manager Mack may get him for a trial later in the season.

* * * *

Hall Adali lost his wrestling match with "Farmer" Burns and Jack Rooney at Chicago last night. He was to have thrown them each twice in ninety minutes, but failed. He threw Rooney first in 30 minutes, then Burns in 8 minutes 28 seconds, Rooney again in 2 minutes 40 seconds, and Burns remained the limit. The Turk showed himself a first-class wrestler and went at his work with good humor and firmness.

Our American gunners are the very best in the world. Recent gun practice of the Mediterranean fleet was not particularly cheering to the authorities. This is supposed to be the crack fleet of the British squadrons, and the results of the practice shows our friends over the water have much to do yet before they can reach the perfection attained by our men.

The efforts of the Evening Wisconsin to have it appear the cause of Mr. Quarles is hopeless will be of no avail in subtracting any of the ardor of his supporters at Madison or lose him any strength whatever with the people.

Speculation on Wall street is unprecedented. The rush to buy Monday has not been excelled for years, and the gain to a number of large stock owners through the rise is stated at $150,000,000.

## A SOLDIER'S STORY.

### Serving His Country He Fell a Victim of Rheumatism.

**Suffered Unspeakable Torture for Many Years—Every Remedy Failed to Help Him, Till He Used Dodd's Kidney Pills—They Cured Him.**

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 23.—"I have suffered fifteen years with Chronic Rheumatism," said Amos H. Watkins of 422 Hennepin avenue, this city. I have seen service in different climates and the hardships I bore sowed the seeds of the disease in my system and nourished it till it had me completely in its toils. My sufferings were past the power of words to describe, every joint was a surface of fiery burning pain. Every movement seemed to tear my flesh asunder. I used remedy after remedy, but all with the same result—Failure. Finally, 'Thank God,' I was advised to use Dodds Kidney Pills, I did so, and the result is told in three words—They Cured Me. I must say they have worked a miracle in my case, as I have not felt a pain since I took them." Mr. Watkins knows whereof he speaks, and his word cannot be doubted. Is not his experience with Dodd's Kidney Pills enough to prove beyond doubt that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the one, the only cure on earth for rheumatism?

Dodds Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists at 50 cents a box, six boxes $2.50, or sent on receipt of price by the Dodds Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

# KYMRIC BOYS HAVE A NIGHT

## Entertained Their Friends With a Programme and Debate.

## SUPPER AND GOOD CHEER

**Voted a Jolly Good Crowd by the Company—Address of Welcome by President—Debate on Merits of Married and Single Life—Double is Best.**

There are many social and literary clubs in this city, but none more popular and progressive than the Kymric club, with rooms on Sixth street. The membership embraces all of the prominent young Welshmen of Racine. Its objects are advancement in both musical and literary education and for social enjoyment. The club is not yet two years old but is strong and rapidly growing. Ex-City Attorney C. C. Gittings is the president and a good one too.

Last evening the rooms were a scene of pleasure and enjoyment. A literary and musical program had been arranged and also a banquet. Friends of the club members were invited in to see how things were carried on.

Among the many good things was a solo by R. R. Hughes; an able and timely address of welcome by President C. C. Gittings; selection by a quartette; an address by L. J. Evans, taking for his subject, "Looking Backward." The paper showed the work of the club for the past two years and it was indeed gratifying not only to the members, but to their friends. Mr. Johnson, of Milwaukee, played selections on his violin and the gentleman displayed musical ability of note. An address, "Going Forward," by J. B. Williams, was a master effect and brought forth applause. He vividly depicted what the club would be in twenty-five years from the present time, and it was great things.

But the number that created the most interest and amusement was the debate on the very important subject:

"Resolved, That married life is more enjoyable than single life."

R. R. Hughes took the affirmative and he made a strong and convincing argument that it was better for a man to be double than single. The joys and delights of a happy home and a charming wife were handled in an eloquent and convincing manner and the crowd knew that Mr. Hughes knew what he was talking about. J. W. Jones took the negative. While he made a pretty good showing from one who has ever lived single, he was not in it, and Mr. Hughes was declared the winner of the debate.

A banquet and supper followed and when the affair came to an end all present voted the Kymric boys a jolly and entertaining crowd and hoped that the club would live long and prosper.

### A FINE OPPORTUNITY.

The legislature for the season of 1899 has a splendid opportunity before it for rectifying some of the mistakes of the past. All along the line there is an opening for improvement and there are hopes it will be taken advantage of. It does not lie in the direction of spending more money, but in getting the worth of the money we do expend. The people are demanding not so much legislation, but an improved quality of the article. Figures tend to show we are spending more money on our public institutions than has been fully warranted and it is full time a halt was called. The rage for public institutions for all sorts of alleged needs must be curbed, for every added institution, but increasese our annual outlay and interest charges. We have enough now and to spare.

Some new laws are perhaps needed, but not many. Those that are enacted should be more carefully prepared than has been the case in the past, and warranted to be constitutional. Without shrieking for increased taxes for certain public corporations, yet it does not admit of much doubt, that the most of these are not paying what they should. These should more equally share the burdens assumed by the people and pay their equitable proportion. Any amendments to existing laws should certainly receive the careful attention of the legislators, for it is not injustice but justice that should attain. It is generally the case that laws once enacted and put in operation, disclose defects that were not apparent at the time of being made law, and where such are known through a practical operation to be defective, they should have the remedy attached.

Let the legislature for 1899 put themselves on record as having been the most satisfactory to the people in the history of the state. With care and diligence, with a thoughtful attention to the needs of the people it can earn this reputation.

Madison Journal: What a pity that all the five candidates cannot be elected senator. We gather from the nominating speeches made last night that they are the greatest scholars, statesmen, patriots, orators, business men, that the country has ever produced. It is too bad that so much splendid material must go to waste.

Senatorial contests are active in a number of states, and Wisconsin is no exception. There are strong hopes that Mr. Quarles will hang up his hat on victory's banner very shortly.

The measure fixing as the standard of value, the gold dollar, and for other purposes is to be favorably reported to the house.

# TOTS AND DOTS!

The well known publishing house of Harper and Brothers, has just put out a little volume that will be a revelation to millions of people and perhaps cause a revolution in modern methods of instruction. The title of this interesting work is "Methods of Mind Training," and it is chiefly devoted to the study of the concentration of attention and memory. The faces disclose that a little boy, following out this new method of teaching, could tell the number of dots from 7 to 20 grouped irregularly on a blackboard,

at a glance, and without hesitation; and could remember and repeat thirty lines of prose after hearing them once read.

The children stand with their backs to the board while the dots are made. When the class is ready they turn round and one is asked to name, instantly, the number of dots observed in that moment. There is no time to count. The eye takes in the group as a whole and recognizes it as ten, fifteen, eighteen or twenty, as the case may be. And these children have grown so observant, have so acquired the power of concentrating their faculties on the object before them that they can name accurately again and again, the number of dots revealed in that momentary glimpse of the board. You and I can't do this. It is doubtful if many of us could tell at a glance, the difference between a hexagonal and octagonal figure.

A large part of ancient witchcraft and modern conjuring is simply cultivated observation. The story, in the school books, of the lost camel and its description by an Arab who had not seen it but noted all its peculiarities reflected in the mirror of its train, is a case in point. Houdin, the great French magician, could walk past a store window and enumerate thirty or forty articles, seen as he passed, with a turn of the head and a glance of the eye. What enormous possibilities are in us of which we live in profound unconsciousness! We think that memory is in the mind alone. But the fingers have a memory or the pianist could not find the keys in the dark. When the music is forgotten by the mind, the fingers straying over the keys, will find what the mind has lost. Change your sleeping room in the house, and the chances are you will find yourself entering the wrong room more than once. You say you were not thinking. No your feet were thinking in the idleness of your mind.

There is a tremendous elasticity in nature. Development of deficient organs is just as possible as development of deficient faculties. Now and again the progress of consumption is arrested by someone. The doctors had "sounded" him. One lung was "entirely gone." It was a hopeless case. But something arrested the disease, and the man went on living with one lung. His laugh was just as hearty, his voice just as loud. He even entered politics and became a public speaker. And the poor man had only one lung. How could he do it? Easily enough. You can do the same. You have two lungs and you use about half their volume. If you lose one lung and use the entire volume of the one remaining, you have still as much lung power as ever. The chances are you have more, because the constant exercise of the one lung gives it health and strength. Nature, to put it mechanically has endowed you with two engines so that if one breaks down the other remains. You choose to run both engines at half speed. Very good. But if one breaks down you can still put the other at full speed and make just as good time.

These are simple facts. The remarkable thing is that these facts are common property and yet have led to no broader application of the principle involved, by the mass of men and women. You have memory in your feet and in your fingers. The musician trains the memory in his fingers. So does the handicraftsman. The memory of the feet nobody trains, to any great extent. And on the other hand doctors go on treating lung diseases as if there were no elasticity or recuperative power in nature herself. They decline to tak into account that reserve lung power. "One lung almost gone," they say. "That settles it." It generally settles the consumptive if it does not settle the question of cure. For hope is vital in such cases. And the man who robs the victim of tuberculosis, of hope, has robbed him of his most precious possession.

Hope never hurt anybody. It has helped millions. If you are a consumptive which would you sooner have, the 10,000 doctors who say you can't be cured or the one doctor who says you can? The latter every time. But is it true? Can consumption be cured? When the man with one lung left, lives on for a long, happy useful life, it looks feasable. And his case is by no means solitary. Nature stands ready to help the man who can get into sympathy with her. But the trouble with the sick is very like the drowning man, who won't help himself but clings around the neck of the rescuer and renders him helpless. Nature can't do everything. She works to her ends through natural means. She'll make blood but you must provide blood making material. And that's just the critical point. The sick, man or woman, the consumptive, can't give nature the means she is used to. They can't take the food out of which she fashions the fiber of the body in sufficient quantities to provide enough for the work to be done. What is needed is blood food, nerve food, brain food, life making material in a condensed and concentrated form easy for the sick to receive, ample for the operations of nature. And this is just the essential provision of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It provides in a condensed form, the necessary aliment Nature needs for her body building, and with it she goes to work and repairs the rents and tears in the worn-out organism. There is no chance work about this medicine. It wasn't discovered by chance. It does not heal by chance. That is proved by its record of 95 per cent. of cures in hundreds of thousands of cases treated.

"My wife a few years ago had hemorrhages of the lungs and we summoned our home physician," writes Joseph D. Wiles, Esq., of West Point street, Frederick, Md. "He checked the hemorrhage but failed to cure her. She had also a terrible cough and expectorated a great deal. She wanted to see another doctor so I called one, and he examined her. She asked him whether she had consumption and his answer was, 'Madam, it is very near consumption.' He advised her to use cod-liver oil, but this gave but little relief. I happened to get hold of one of your little books that comes with each bottle of Dr. Pierce's medicines, and I read about some cases like my wife's. I went to the drug store and procured a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and my wife commenced using it according to directions. She began to get better right away and her cough left her. She used about ten bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. She is in her fifty-fifth year and can walk ten or twelve miles without any trouble. We are satisfied that her life and health has been saved by the use of 'Golden Medical Discovery.' As soon as she takes any cold she insists upon having a bottle of her medicine, as she call it, and that is the last we hear of her cold."

"I can truly say that your Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Pellets' have been the means of saving my life," writes Mr. D. L. Rowles, of Olanta, Clearfield Co., Pa. "When I began taking your medicines I thought my time was short. I have not spit up blood now for about four months and am teaming much better. Our home doctor says my temperature and pulse are all right now; and that I do not need further medicine, and that I will get all right again. I feel that your medicine has done wonders for me. I would have written sooner, but I was waiting to see if the improvement would be permanent."

Mrs. William Joseph, of 170 West Fall St., Newcastle, Pa., writes: "I got overheated and took severe cold, which settled on my lungs, and had a very severe attack of asthma which was so bad I could not lie down. I coughed terribly, in fact everyone thought I had consumption. I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—I took twelve bottles and now feel strong and well. Do not cough and have gained in flesh. I can't say too much for the medicine. It has cured me."

FREE TO READERS OF THIS PAPER.

Every family should possess a copy of which is sent free to readers of this this paper, at the cost of mailing only, as specined below. The value of this work to the home cannot be estimated. It is like having a physician right in the house to counsel and advise in every emergency. It gives the information necessary to men and women who contemplate marriage. It answers those unspoken questions that every woman's heart asks in secret and in silence. It costs nothing and will surely save very much in money, and very much more in health. If you desire the paper-covered edition sent 21 cents in one-cent stamps, or for edition which is the cloth-bound, handsomer, stronger and also heavier, send 10 cents more, or 31 stamps in all. Address: World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED everywhere for "The Story of the Philippines," by Murat Halstead, commissioned by the government as official historian to the war department. The book was written in army camps at San Francisco, on the Pacific with Gen. Merritt, in the hospitals at Honolulu, in Hong Kong, in the American trenches at Manila, in the insurgent camps with Aguinaldo, on the deck of the Olympia with Dewey and in the roar of battle at the fall of Manila. Bonanza for agents. Brimful of original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot. Large book. Low prices. Big profits. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all trashy unofficial war books. Outfit free. Address, F. T. Barber, Sec'y., Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

Can't be perfect health without perfect blood. Burdock Blood Bitters makes pure blood. Tones and invigorates the whole system.

### A Clear Field.

Hardfax—Hello, Honeydew! Haven't seen you in an age. What are you doing now? Honeydew—I'm living in Chicago, trying to make an honest living. "Well, old boy, you ought to succeed. You haven't any competition."—Life.

It takes a severe matrimonial frost to kill the orange blossoms used in Rocky Mountain Tea. 35 cents. Robinson Drug Co., Sixth st., State st., Washington ave.

### Crepe on the Coop.

Monday night thirteen turkeys dropped into peaceful slumber in the coop owned and replenished by Mine Host Hamp of the Parker House. But thirteen is an unlucky number, and when Mr. H. went out to call the roll on Tuesday morning only one turk said "Here!" The other dozen had stuck to the fingers of some turkey-hungry individual. There is crepe on the door of that coop now.—Latrobe Advance.

**Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.**

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

### A Bridge 1800 Years Old.

Eighteen hundred years ago or thereabouts, the Roman Emperor Trajan built a bridge across the Danube, the piers of which are found by the Roumanian engineers solid enough to sustain a new structure which will unite the towns of Ternu Severin, in Roumania, and Gladova, in Servia. In the middle of the structure the statue of Trajan will stand four square to all the winds that blow.

**Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.**

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address, Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

### A Good Beginning.

Doctor—"What your husband really needs, madam, is complete rest. Now, if you could only——"

Lady—"But he won't listen to me, doctor."

Doctor—Ah! that's a very good beginning."—St. Paul's.

**To Cure Constipation Forever.**

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c, or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

## MEDDLING MOTHERS-IN-LAW.

**Husbands Are Jealous of Them, but So Are the Wives.**

A west side matron who was an orphan before her marriage is strongly of the opinion that the comic papers have as yet seen only one side of the mother-in-law joke. "I have never had to contend with the application myself," said she, "but I know of more than one case where a husband's mother has caused trouble between him and his wife. It is my firm conviction that not one mother in a score thinks her son's wife is good enough for him. With womanly intuition the daughter-in-law soon discovers this, a coolness results between the two women and before long there is thunder in the air. If the mother-in-law has due regard for her son's happiness she will take warning from the storm signal and retreat. If not, the resulting unhappiness is inevitable. The jokes about the pie and the breakfast biscuits that mother used to make always suggest sad realities to me. And perhaps the most pitiable phase of it is that, while both the women are most earnestly desirous of promoting the happiness of the son and husband, yet they take one of the surest means of wrecking his peace of mind and their own at the same time." By the way, the influence which a mother-in-law is supposed to exercise in the families of young people was the subject of discussion in court not long ago. A man sued his mother-in-law to recover some property. The jury were closely questioned as to whether they entertained a prejudice, either generally or specifically, against mothers-in-law that would prevent their rendering a just verdict. At last twelve good men and true, presumably bachelors, were found who testified to having no feeling on the mother-in-law question, and the case proceeded. Probably very few men would admit to being influenced by the stale and silly gibes at mothers-in-law, but that they have great weight is proven by the attitude that almost every man takes toward his wife's mother. He has been warned by the comic papers that she will attempt to manage him and run his house; that she will incite his wife to acts of independence and "put her up" to defying his opinion. So he is on his guard. He looks upon her with suspicion and is apt to think that the most harmless suggestion is unwarranted interfering. To a certain degree this feeling may be traced to a not unnatural jealousy. The young husband is always very self-important. He expects to be all in all to his wife. He is determined to be the arbiter of her destiny, the oracle who knows it all, the supreme court that lays down the law. Innocent and unsophisticated little brides do not, as a rule, see this at first. They blunder out with, "Mother thinks you ought to do so and so," or "Mother says something else," and out of the blow they deal their husband's vanity springs much of the dislikes to mothers-in-law.

**Fever-Proof People.**

Next to consumption, the disease which kills most of the world's inhabitants is malaria. In every hot country in the world, from Italy and Australia to America, the deadly swamp-germs poison men's blood and kill them by hundreds and thousands. Many different shapes does malaria take, and, except the low races of blacks, who inhabit the steamy swamps, few are exempt from its deadly influence. Yet now it is known that there are a few white men on whom these poison germs have no effect whatsoever. They never suffer from ague or chills and fever. Some of these have gained immunity in the same way that vaccination saves one from smallpox. But the curious fact remains that others are from birth absolutely fever-proof. No reason can be assigned for this; it is still one of the many mysteries of medicine.

### Often the Way.

"They kept company for a long time before they were married." "Yes, and they've kept it most of the time since. Her relatives seem bound to live on them."

To be entirely relieved of the aches and pains of rheumatism means a great deal, and Hood's Sarsaparilla does it.

### A Huge Spanish Palace.

The magnitude of the Escurial, the great Spanish palace, may be inferred from the fact that it would take four days to go through all the rooms and apartments, the length of the way being reckoned at 23 Spanish leagues, which is about 120 miles.

Open the door, let in the air,
The winds are sweet, the flowers are fair,
Joy is abroad in the world for me,
Since taking Rocky Mountain Tea.
Robinson Drug Co., Sixth st., State st., Washington ave.

### More Like It.

Householder—Do you pretend to say that this meter measures the amount of gas we burn? Inspector—I will enter into no controversy, sir, but I will say that the meter measures the amount of gas you have to pay for.—Boston Globe.

'Tisn't safe to be a day without Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil in the house. Never can tell what moment an accident is going to happen.

### Why He Didn't Reply.

It is not always easy to be polite. Witness this from the Chicago Post: "Why don't you answer?" said maddame, impatiently, to the Scandinavian on the step-ladder engaged in putting up new window fixtures. The man gulped and replied gently: "I have my mout' full of screws: I not can speak till I svaller some."

"Neglected colds make fat gravoyards." Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup helps men and women to a happy, vigorous old age.

### Russian Forests.

The lack of a timber supply for the world is not likely to cause much uneasiness for some years yet. It is stated that in the province of Archangel, Russia, there are forests belonging to the government which cover 88,979,400 acres in which the ring of the woodsman's ax has as yet scarcely been heard.

### A CARD.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50 cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cough or cold. We also guarantee a 25-cent bottle to prove satisfactory or money refunded.

F. Harbridge.

### Forest Standing on Ice.

One of the largest forests in the world stands on ice. It is situated between the Ural and the Okhotsky Sea. A well was recently dug in this region, when it was found that at a depth of 116 metres the ground was still frozen.

It's folly to suffer from that horrible plague of the night itching piles. Doan's Ointment cures, quickly and permanently. At any drug store, 50 cents.

### Pay of Russian Soldier.

The common soldier in Russia receives three rubles per annum—about $2.25. The day rations consist of two pounds of suchary, which is a coarse kind of bread made of cracked rye, baked hard at first and then cut into small pieces and further dried in a heated oven; a small quantity of salt and some soup.

It adds spice to dreary life, encourages the human heart, lifts one out of despair, breathes new life and confidence. That's what Rocky Mountain Tea does. Robinson Drug Co., Sixth st., State st., Washington ave.

### Terrible Cut Up.

Jocular Jack—Loidy, kin yer gimme some cold wittals? Mrs. Jay—Yes, my poor man. Go over to the woodhouse and you'll find a lot of chops.

**It Will Surprise You—Try It.**

It is the medicine above all other for catarrh and is worth its weight in gold. Ely's Cream Balm does all that is claimed for it.—B. W. Sperry, Hartford, Conn.

My son was afflicted with catarrh. He used Ely's Cream Balm and the disagreeable catarrh all left him.—J. C. Olmstead, Arcola, Ill.

A 10c. trial size or the 50c size of Ely's Cream Balm will be mailed. Kept by druggists. Ely Brothers, 55 Warren St., N. Y.

### Natural Toothpicks.

Toothpicks prepared by nature are a product of Spain and Mexico. A comparatively small plant in the Kew Gardens was estimated to have 17,600, and a large specimen in the same place could have had no less than 51,000.

**No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.**

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

### "A Home."

Wisconsin is strictly a state of homes, taking from rank with the states of the Union. The poor for a home, as well as the rich for an investment, will find the lands in northern Wisconsin very desirable. Hardwood farming lands adjacent to the Wisconsin Central Lines, can be purchased very reasonable figures and on easy terms. Illustrated pamphlets and maps will be sent by writing Fred'k Abbot, Land Commissioner, Milwaukee, Wis.

### Manufacturers and Investors

before locating elsewhere, should carefully note the inducements offered for the location of manufacturing plants in Wisconsin. Rich iron ore deposits, immense quantities of hardwood timber, large beds of clay, kaolin and marl, together with other advantages, make a tempting offer. The Wisconsin Central Lines penetrate the very center of the state, offering manufacturers unexcelled facilities for reaching the market quickly and at reasonable rates. Those interested can obtain complete information by addressing W. H. Killen, Industrial Commissioner, Milwaukee Wis.

H. F. Whitcomb, Gen'l Mgr.; Burton Johnson, G. F. A.; Jas. C. Pond, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Milwaukee, Wis.

### A Sure Sign.

"Young Bibblets seems to think the girls are crazy after him." "Well, the ones who are after him certainly must be crazy."—Boston Herald.

**Beauty Is Blood Deep.**

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

It is a vanity to persuade the world one hath much learning by getting a great library.—Fuller.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

It rests with you whether you continue the nerve-killing tobacco habit. No-To-Bac removes the desire for tobacco, with all nervous distress, expels nicotine, purifies the blood, restores lost manhood, makes you strong in health, nerve and pocket. 50c, $1, all druggists. 500,000 boxes sold. 400,000 cases cured. Buy NO-TO-BAC from your own druggist, who will vouch for us. Take it with a will, patiently, persistently. One box, $1, usually cures; 3 boxes, $2.50, guaranteed to cure, or we refund money. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal, New York.

STOP CHEWING

Ask your Druggist for a generous TO CENT TRIAL SIZE.

Ely's Cream Balm

contains no cocaine, mercury nor any other injurious drug. It is quickly Absorbed. Gives Relief at once. It opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Inflamation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full Size 50c.; Trial Size 10c.; at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM CATARRH CURES COLD IN HEAD HAY-FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE ELY BROS. NEW YORK

COLD IN HEAD

# IN MEMORY OF ROBERT BURNS

## Caledonian Society Celebrate the 140th Anniversary.

## CASTLE HALL WAS PACKED

**Officers of the St. Andrews Society and Society and Forty Others Present From Milwaukee—An Excellent Programme Rendered.**

From Daily of Jan. 21, 1899.

Castle hall, located in the Baker block, contained the largest crowd of people in its history last night. It was the occasion of the one hundred and fortieth anniversary of Robert Burns' Scotland's greatest poet, and at the same time the thirteenth anniversary of the Racine County Caledonian society.

The committee of arrangements, composed of John M. Driver, S. W. Guthrie, James Easson, William Harcus, S. M. Driver, Dr. McDowell, Fred King, George Seater, William Sabiston, Mrs. Thomas Tullock, Mrs. Robert Sherer, Mrs. Wm. Seator, Mrs. James Sabiston, Miss Helen Blythe, Miss Jessie Tait, Miss Bertha Spence, Miss Lulu Driver, did their work well and not a single detail was forgotten.

The decorations were especially attractive and the first thing that caught the eye upon entering the pretty hall. American flags predominated. The platform in the east of the room, upon which was seated President James W. Spence, of the local society, was draped with the national colors, while in the background could be seen a handsome and perfect portrait of the lamented Burns. Upon the platform with President Spence was James Bryden, president of the St. Andrew's society, Milwaukee; Alexander Galbraith, ex-president of the Janesville Caledonian society, while John Johnston, Milwaukee's most prominent Scotchman, who with forty other Scots of the Cream City, who came down in a special electric car, occupied seats in the auditorium and gallery, reserved for them.

Owing to the Milwaukee delegation being a little late in arriving the entertainment did not commence until after 8:30 o'clock.

Schulte's orchestra opened the festivities with an overture, while the room continued to fill up with friends of the Caledonian society.

President James W. Spence welcomed the company in the following address:

Friends:—We are here to celebrate the one hundred and fortieth anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns, Scotland's most popular poet, in fact we can safely say the world's most popular poet. One who understood "Men, their manners and their ways," and could adapt himself to any surroundings. As we advance in years and gather more knowledge of the world ourselves we more fully appreciate his genius and keen perceptive faculties.

A lover of good books, never deceive yourself by thinking of Robert Burns as an uneducated man. He composed songs because he loved to sing them, not for gain. His tastes led to literature not to mathematics, if he had become infatuated with arithmetic his life might have been more comfortable but in all probability the world would not have celebrated his memory as they do.

We are glad to know there are so many Scotchmen in Racine county. We are very glad to welcome our Brother Scots from other cities. It is gratifying to have so many with us who are not Scotch. You are undoubtedly feeling very badly because you are not eligible to membership in a Scottish organization. We will offer you the comforting reminder, emphasized by the events of the past year, that while you are not Scotch we live in the best country and under the best government that has ever existed.

President Bryden, of the St. Andrews' society, also made an address, thanking the Racine society and inviting them to be present at the anniversary entertainment to be held at Milwaukee Jan 25, and Alec. Galbraith, of Janesville, also spoke, expressing his thanks and giving all an invitation to attend the entertainment to be given at Janesville on Jan. 30.

Florence G. Forbes, of Milwaukee, who has sung at Scotch entertainments for many years, and who is a great favorite in Racine, favored the audience with the rendition of "Mary of Argyle," "The Lass that Lives next Door," and in both instances was enthusiastically encored. The lady has a sweet and pleasing voice and will ever please.

Mrs. C. Gordon, of Chicago, an elocutionist of rare power, set the audience wild in her efforts. Her first recitation was "The Christening," and the second, "Since Birdie Commenced Her Delsarte." A tremendous ovation followed and Mrs. Gordon was obliged to respond. She is certainly one of the best in her line heard by Racine folks in years.

Ida M. Hallowell, of Chicago, sang familiar Scotch songs, her first being "Annie Laurie," and second, "Annie O' the Banks O' the Dee." Both brought forth encores. Miss Hallowell possesses a sweet and strong voice and she could not have improved upon the renditions.

Charles H. Lee made an address, "My Trip Through Scotland." It was an excellent talk and touched upon those scenes and incidents that interest the true Scotchman. His description of some of the Scotch cities, habits of the people and their thrift, brought forth applause.

John Johnston, of Milwaukee, president of the Marine bank, was called upon and made a few pleasing remarks and complimented the address of Mr. Lee, and he thanked the Racine society for the excellent entertainment and hospitality extended.

A piano duet, selected for the occasion, by Miss Annie Peat and Sylvester Piper, was a grand effort and elicited loud applause.

Miss Jeannette Harcus, a little lady, who has elocutionary powers of great promise, and who has been heard on numerous occasions by Racine people, gave a pleasant recitation.

Brother Daniel Kincaid, one of the best known Scotchmen here, gave an address to the haggis and he had the haggis on a platter to illustrate. The Scotchmen applauded him to the echo and he carried away the haggis on his head, a Scotch custom.

Miss Hazel Boyd was on the program for the Highland fling, but failed to appear on account of sickness.

When the Milwaukee delegation got ready to go home the Racine Scots formed a circle on the floor and sang "Auld Lang Syne."

Then came dancing and a supper fit for a king, and thus ended another of Burns' entertainments, and a big credit mark will be added to the long list for the Racine County Caledonian society.

During the past year the society has increased its membership largely and will continue to grow. Its officers are:

President—James Spence.
First Vice President—Wm. Harcus.
Second Vice President—S. W. Guthrie.
Third Vice President—James Mutter.
Secretary—John M. Driver.
Treasurer—James Sabiston.
Board Managers—Thomas Tullock, Wm. Mainland, Daniel Kincaid, William Harcus, George Seater, Dr. McDowell.

Below is the Milwaukee party present: John Johnston, R. P. Fairbairn, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. A. Bryden, And. M. Malcolm, W. M. Malcolm, John A. Cummings, Jno. Currie, Jno. Acker, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Picken, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Currie, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Smeaton, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Dow, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Morgan. Mrs. Jas. McDonald, Miss Nettie McDonald, Miss Clara Detwiler, Miss Ethel McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. McMillan, A. J. Patterson, Miss Jessie Currie, Miss May Currie, Jno. P. Maxwell, Miss Malcolm; Mr. Skinner of Janesville; Mr. Alex. Galbraith of Janesville; A. R. Malcolm; May McGovern, South Milwaukee; Mabel, Fred and Edw. Williams, Milwaukee; Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Laing, Chicago; Al McKercher and lady, Burlington.

## WISCONSIN NEWS.

From Daily of Jan. 21, 1899.

Yesterday morning when the help of three printing offices of Antigo opened the doors to begin work they found the places in a demoralized state. The type from the forms, galleys and cases were dumped in a heap on the floor and portions of the week's editions in each office destroyed. There are four printing offices in the city and only one, The Journal, escaped the raid of the vandals. The offices of The Antigo Republican, published by John A. Ogden; The Weekly News Item, published by W. H. Dawley, and The Herold, German, by Edward Goebel, were found in a chaotic state. Suspicion rests strongly in one direction and the owners of the three offices are confident they know the perpetrators. It is their opinion that someone with a printer's knowledge of handling type either planned or did the work. In The Republican office half of the week's edition had been printed Thursday night. This was torn to shreds and nearly all of the type of the office pied. Forms for half of the paper were left on the press undisturbed, presumably through oversight. The News Item was pust as ruthlessly treated. The Herold had printed and made up its mail late the night before and besides dumping the type on the floor the full edition of the paper was thrown into the river. The damage is hard to estimate, as it will require a great deal of labor to get the material again in shape for use. However, ever printer and every person who knows anything about handling type is hard at work assisting the proprietors. Officers and detectives are working on the case. Notwithstanding the disturbed condition of the offices the proprietors say that their papers will be printed in some shape this week.

Isaac Francomb, a painter, with an establishment on State street, Madison, has recovered a sign which was taken from his place of business some days ago by students. He recently located the sign n the Chi Psi fraternity house, and secured a search warrant. The officer, in whose hands the warrant was placed, found the sign in the house and the missing signs of several other business men. About twenty of the young men who live in the house were cited to appear in court today, but they settled with Mr. Francomb last night and he withdrew his complaint. It is a custom among students to take signs to decorate their rooms.

Ole Eugan, 40 years old, was killed in a runaway accident last night at Galesville. He resided at Union Mills, La Crosse county, and leaves a wife and several children.

Pensions granted to Wisconsin people: Additional—Gilbert Shepard, La Crosse, $6 to $8. Increase—John B. Baloney, National home, Milwaukee, $8 to $12; Charles Keisenberg, New London, $6 to $12. Reissue and increase—Christian Voltee, Teustin, $6 to $8.


**TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY**

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

**$100—Dr. E. Detchon's Anti Diuretic.**

May be worth to you more than $100 if you have a child who soils bedding from incontenence of water during sleep. Cures old and young alike. It arrests the trouble at once. $1. Sold by Schulze Bros., Druggists, Racine, Wis.



# THE BEST PRESCRIPTION.

## Physicians Use and Recommend Paine's Celery Compound.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 12, 1898.

Gentlemen:—It gives me pleasure to certify to the good effects from Paine's celery compound for my patients in general debility and liver complaints.

Andrew L. Lundgren, M. D.

Why do the ablest physicians in America openly prescribe, use and recommend Paine's celery compound?

First, because Paine's celery compound is not a patent medicine. It is not the discovery of some quack doctor of whom his profession never heard; it is not a concoction put up by some man who first invented a name, and then adopted a preparation to fit it; and it is not a secret remedy.

But it is, first, the result of the lifelong study of the greatest physician America has produced, a man whose reputation was world wide years before he had ever arrived at this wonderful formula; a man who has received the highest degrees from the best colleges, who was at the time of his great discovery a professor at Dartmouth and a lecturer in other universities, a scholar and a member of a family which has made its mark in every department of public life in America,—Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D.

Why do progressive and intelligent physicians of every school prescribe Paine's celery compound in preference to any other remedy?

Because it has prolonged the lives of thousands of sufferers; it has made their sick patients well.

The best test that can be applied to Paine's celery compound is to use it.

If one is "run down," feels without energy, lifeless, useless, fretful, take this great remedy, and note the change.

In its peculiar ability to at once invigorate the body, to make new blood and to regulate the nerves, lies the great value of Paine's celery compound in all wasting diseases and disorders of the kidneys, liver and stomach.

A neglected complaint, though slight at the beginning, may through neglect cause a lifetime of misery. The ringing in the ears, the backache or the general debility unless the body is braced up again, may teach one by bitter experience that disease can creep through very small holes.

Paine's celery compound stimulates the kidneys, improves the appetite and digestion, drives out any scrofulous tendency in the blood and actively encourages the nutrition of the nerves and organs with the result that the whole body takes on flesh and color—the surest indication of improved health.

It makes people well!


## STANDING BY QUARLES.

**Racine Representatives Are Putting Up Their Best Work For Quarles.**

From Daily of Jan. 21, 1899.

The Republicans of Milwaukee are very much incensed at the action of the assemblymen and senators from that city who have proven disloyal to Mr. Quarles, the Milwaukee candidate for the senate. A delegation of prominent Milwaukeeans met the Milwaukee representatives at the train in Milwaukee yesterday as they were coming from Madison and it is safe to say that the unfaithful ones have had their hands full in making explanations to their constitutents. Moreover indignation meetings have been called in the various Milwaukee districts represented by these men in which the people whom they represent will express their dissatisfaction with their representatives. As a contrast to these disloyal ones there are still 41 solid backers of Mr. Quarles from all parts of the state, who realize that the people want Quarles and are going to stick by him. It is a source of satisfaction to the Racine admirers of Mr. Quarles, and that means nearly every man, woman and child in Racine, that our own representative, John C. Wagner, of Racine, and George Ela of Rochester, with Senator Reynolds are standing solidly by Mr. Quarles, and are accounted among his staunchest supporters.

## OBITUARY.

**Lyons.**

Mrs. Cornelia J. Lyon, mother of Commissioner Edward Lyon of the board of public works, and formerly an old and highly respected resident of Racine, died at Delavan, Wis., on Friday of this week. The funeral will be held at Delavan tomorrow. The body will arrive at Racine Junction at 8:15 o'clock Monday morning and be interred at Mound cemetery. No services will be held except the prayer at the grave.

**Polak.**

Mrs. Joseph Polak of the town of Caledonia, died yesterday at the age of 83. Death was due to old age. Deceased had lived in the county since 1853 and was the mother-in-law of John Leigler. Funeral will take place Monday afternoon from her late home.


**For Over Fifty Years.**

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, soften the gums, allays the pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.


First Publication Dec. 22, 1898.
FORECLOSURE SALE.
STATE OF WISCONSIN — CIRCUIT Court—Racine County.

The First National Bank of Elkhorn, Wisconsin, a corporation, plaintiff, vs. John C. Kees and Lizzie Kees, his wife, P. H. Middleton and Bank of Burlington, a corporation, defendants.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of and pursuant to the order and judgment made and entered in the Circuit Court for Racine County, State of Wisconsin, in the above entitled action, and bearing date and duly filed on the 18th day of December, A. D., 1897, I will on Friday, the 3rd day of February, A. D., 1899,

at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the front door of the Jones house, in the Village of Burlington in said County, offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the following described real estate and premises situated in the town of Burlington, County of Racine and State of Wisconsin, known and described as follows, to-wit: That part of the east half of section thirty-one (31) township three (3) north of range nineteen (19) east bounded as follows: Begin ten and two-thirds (10 2-3) rods east of the west line of the east half of the southeast quarter of section number thirty-one (31) at the center of the Burlington and Geneva road, run thence north thirty (30) rods, thence westerly and parallel with said road ten and two-thirds (10 2-3) rods to the one-eighth (1/8) line, thence north on the one-eighth (1/8) line forty-four (44) rods, thence easterly and parallel with said highway thirty-eight (38) rods, thence south to the center of said highway, thence westerly along the center of said highway to the place of beginning. Said parcel of land being in the town of Burlington, County of Racine and State of Wisconsin; being fifteen (15) acres of land more or less.

Dated December 20, A. D., 1898.

John C. Wagner,
Sheriff of Racine County.

Jaynes B. Wheeler, Plaintiffs' Attorney. 17

First publication Jan. 12, 1899.
COUNTY COURT—RACINE COUNTY—In Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Thomas Heselden, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Mary C. Hay, representing among other things that Thomas Heselden, late of the town of Raymond in the county of Racine and state of Wisconsin, died intestate, on or about the 12th day of November, A. D., 1895, leaving real and personal property situated in said county; that said petitioner is the daughter of said deceased; and praying that Mary C. Hay be appointed administratrix of the estate of said deceased.

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before this court on Tuesday, the 7th day of February A. D., 1899,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at the office of the judge of said county court in the city of Racine in said county.

And it is further ordered, that notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Racine Weekly Journal a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county of Racine.

By the Court,
E. B. BELDEN,
County Judge.

Dater January 10, 1899.
Waller & Gittings, Attorneys. 4t


# READ THE JOURNAL


## NO LYNCHINGS.

**Governor Mount of Indiana Recommends an Act Upon That Subject.**

Chicago Times Herald: Recent disgraceful exhibitions of lawlessness in Indiana on the part of citizens who took the law into their own hands and usurped the functions of the court in the punishment of offenders doubtless, impelled Governor Mount to devote a considerable portion of his message to a denunciation of lynchings and to suggestions upon this subject.

For a better guarantee of the constitutional right to a fair and impartial trial for criminals and to awaken a more lively interest in the counties in the prevention of lynchings Governor Mount recommends the enactment of a law making the country liable in a civil suit for damages for this offense, the suit to be instituted by the nearest of kin to victim of lynchers or white-cappers. He also declares that any sheriff who permit a prisoner to be taken from his custody by a mob should be required by law to forfeit his office.

While these recommendations are conceived in a most commendable purpose to rid the state of the disgrace that such high-minded lawlessness brings upon it, the remedies proposed are not sufficiently drastic to entirely do away with this summary method of rebuking the lax enforcement of law and the dilatory methods of the courts.

The men who take part in lynchings are quite often men of property and of good standing in the community, who have become exasperated at the law's delays in punishing criminals and are goaded into visiting swift vengence upon an offender by the shocking character of his crime. But the average mob that participates in a lynching is not of the character to be deterred by the knowledge that the county is apt to be heavily mulcted for damages. The mob does not stop to calculate who pays the cost. When the lyncher is on the trail of a brute who has outraged a woman or committed murder most foul he is perfectly willing that the county should pay damages for meting out this form of summary vengence, so long as he himself escapes punishment.

The legislation proposed by Governor Mount might result in more vigilance on the part of the taxpayers in preventing lynchings. But the property owners are already taxed for the machinery of justice, the wheels of which are quite often clogged by sharp lawyers, and the records show that they are not averse to adding to its cost by occasionally taking the law into their hands.

The remedy for lynching is a public sentiment that will demand the swift apprehension and punishment of those who take part in it and will also demand a more vigorous enforcement of law and a speedier trial and conviction of criminals in the courts.


**Relief in Six Hours.**

Distressing Kidney and Bladder disease relieved in six hours by "NEW GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retention of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy.

Sold by Schulze Bros., Druggist, Racine, Wis.


## RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

### Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

| Depart for Milwaukee. | Arrive from Milwaukee. |
|---|---|
| 4:25 a. m. ex. Sunday | 6:33 a. m. daily |
| 5:47 a. m. Sunday only | 7:50 a. m. daily |
| 9:01 a. m. ex. Sunday | 8:25 a. m. ex. Sunday |
| 10:15 a. m. daily | 9:35 a. m. daily |
| 1:05 p. m. ex. Sunday | 11:35 a. m. daily |
| 2:45 p. m. ex. Sunday | 2:20 p. m. ex. Sunday |
| 4:22 p. m. daily | 4:35 p. m. daily |
| 6:35 p. m. daily | 7:50 p. m. daily |
| 9:43 p. m. daily | |
| 11:55 p. m. daily | |

| Depart for Chicago. | Arrive from Chicago. |
|---|---|
| 6:53 a. m. daily | 4:25 a. m. ex. Sunday |
| 7:50 a. m. daily | 5:47 a. m. Sunday only |
| 8:25 a. m. ex. Sunday | 9:01 a. m. ex. Sunday |
| 9:35 a. m. daily | 10:15 a. m. daily |
| 11:35 a. m. daily | 1:05 p. m. ex. Sunday |
| 2:20 p. m. ex. Sunday | 2:45 p. m. ex. Sunday |
| 4:35 p. m. daily | 4:22 p. m. daily |
| 7:50 p. m. daily | 6:35 p. m. daily |
| | 9:43 p. m. daily |
| | 11:55 p. m. daily |

### Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroady

| Depart for Milwaukee. | Arrive from Milwauke |
|---|---|
| 7:25 a. m. | 8:20 a. m. |
| 9:50 a. m. | 12:06 p. m. |
| 12:35 p. m. | 1:38 p. m. |
| 1:55 p. m. | 5:05 p. m. |
| 3:50 p. m. | 8:35 p. m |
| 7:30 p. m. | |

| Depart for Chicago. | Arrive from Chicago. |
|---|---|
| 7:25 a. m. | 10:30 a. m. |
| 11:10 a. m. | 1:35 p. m. |
| 1:55 p. m. | 5:05 p. m. |
| 3:50 p. m. | 7:00 p. m. |
| 7:30 p. m | 8:35 p. m. |
| **For the West.** | **From the West.** |
| 12:35 p. m. | 8:20 a. m. |
| 5:50 p. m. | 2:05 p. m. |

SUNDAY TRAINS.

| For Milwaukee. | From Milwaukee |
|---|---|
| 7:25 a. m. | 8:20 a. m. |
| 9:50 a. m | 12:10 p. m. |
| 3:50 p. m. | 5:05 p. m |
| 7:30 p. m. | 8:35 p. m. |
| **For Chicago.** | **From Chicago** |
| 7:25 a. m. | 12:10 p. m. |
| 9:50 a. m. | 5:05 p. m. |
| 3:50 p. m. | 8:35 p. m. |
| 7:30 p. m. | **From the West.** |
| | 8:20 a. m. |

## Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha Electric Railway.

TIME TABLE

| Kenosha. Depart. | Kenosha. Arrive. | Racine. Going South. | Racine. Going North. | Milwaukee. Arrive. | Milwaukee. Depart. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. M. | A. M. | A. M. | A. M. | A. M. | A. M. |
| 6:45 | 6:40 | 6:00 | | | |
| 8:25 | 8:05 | 7:30 | 7:05 | | 7:00 |
| 9:25 | 8:35 | 7:55 | 7:25* | 8:50 | 8:00 |
| 10:25 | 9:35 | 8:53 | 8:05 | 9:50 | 9:00 |
| 11:25 | 10:35 | 9:55 | 9:05 | 10:50 | 10:00 |
| P. M. | 11:35 | 10:53 | 10:05 | 11:50 | 11:00 |
| | P. M. | 11:53 | 11:05 | | 12:00 |
| 12:25 | | P. M. | P. M. | P. M. | P. M |
| 1:25 | 12:35 | 12:56 | 12:06 | 12:50 | |
| 2:25 | 1:35 | 1:55 | 1:06 | 1:50 | 1:00 |
| 3:25 | 2:35 | 2:53 | 2:05 | 2:50 | 2:00 |
| 4:25 | 3:35 | 3:53 | 3:05 | 3:50 | 3:00 |
| 5:25 | 4:35 | 4:53 | 4:05 | 4:50 | 4:00 |
| 6:25 | 5:35 | 5:53 | 5:05 | 5:50 | 5:00 |
| 7:25 | 6:35 | 6:35 | 6:05 | 6:50 | 6:00 |
| 8:25 | 7:35 | 7:55 | 7:05 | 7:50 | 7:00 |
| 9:25 | 8:35 | 8:55 | 8:05 | 8:50 | 8:00 |
| 10:25 | 9:35 | 9:55☆ | 9:05 | 9:50 | 9:00 |
| 11:35 | 11:35 | 10:05 | 10:05 | 10:50 | 11:20 |
| | | A. M. | 11:05☆ | 11:50 | |
| | | 1:00☆ | P. M. | | |
| | | | 12:10☆ | | |

*Do not pass Racine.


# CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and Substitutes are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

## What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Harmless and Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

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# LA GRIPPE

*FOLEY'S HONEY and TAR cures LA GRIPPE and prevents PNEUMONIA.*

IT HEALS THE LUNGS AND STOPS THE RACKING COUGH USUAL TO LA GRIPPE.

**RECOMMENDED FOR LA GRIPPE.**

N. JACKSON, Danville, Ill., writes: "My daughter had a severe attack of La Grippe seven years ago since then when she takes cold a terrible cough settles on her lungs. We tried a great many remedies without giving relief. She tried Foley's Honey and Tar, which cured her. She has never been troubled with a cough since." 25c.

**LINGERING LA GRIPPE COUGH CURED.**

MR. G. VACHAR, 157 Osgood St., Chicago.

"My wife had a severe case of La Grippe three years ago and it left her with a very bad cough. She tried a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar and it gave immediate relief. One bottle cured her cough entirely. Now we are never without Cough Medicine in the house."

IT IS GUARANTEED.



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A REMARKABLE SCIENTIFIC AND WONDERFUL SCIENCE. "SOLAR BIOLOGY."

*THE ONLY TRUE SCIENCE BY WHICH YOUR FUTURE CAN TRULY AND ACCURATELY BE FORETOLD.*

ZARAH, the world-renowned Egyptian Astrologer, who has been creating such astonishment throughout Europe for the past five years, will give a truthful, accurate, planet horoscope delineation of your life. He will give your personal appearance, disposition, character, ability, taste, probable length of life, possible accidents, advice and suggestions on love affairs, marriage, friends, enemies, speculation, business matters, etc.

RICHES TO BE OR NOT TO BE. You can inform yourself thoroughly on this and on any other questions of your past, present and future life.

A SINGLE ANSWER MAY LEAD YOU TO MAKE THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS. Send 10 cents and give exact date of birth and I will immediately return you a truthful horoscope reading of your life, and prove it to be all true by yourself. I make this offer as a test trial. All communications strictly confidential. Address

*ZARAH the ASTROLOGER, Lock Box 403, Philadelphia, Pa.*

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ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY JOURNAL.

# TO HELP ALONG A NOBLE WORK

## Means Devised to Raise Funds For the St. Lukes Hospital.

## PRELIMINARY STEPS ARE TAKEN

**All the Societies in the City Will Co-operate to Make the Affair a Success—Meeting Called for Saturday, January 28.**

From Daily of Jan. 21, 1899.

A number of ladies and gentlemen, representing the different societies and lodges of the city, pursuant to a previous call, met at the rooms of the Business Men's association last evening and talked over various plans in relation to raising funds for the carrying on of the hospital work. Dr. McDowell was chosen chairman of the meeting, and Mr. John B. Hansen secretary. Mr. Peter B. Nelson was then called on to explain the object of the meeting. He said that the Hospital association was greatly in need of funds and that the work was in a great measure philanthropic, for out of nine patients at the hospital only one was paying the maximum rate of $5, two or three ever paying from $2 to $3 per week and the others nothing. Nothing in the shape of a public offering had been asked for in several years and it was purely on account of the charitable and beneficient work that help was now asked for. Mr. Nelson had a number of plans to suggest and wished to say in particular that the society and most of those with whom he had talked desired to avoid as much as possible the features of the ordinary fair or bazaar, especially the contribution of articles to be chanced off. Of course if parties desired voluntarily to donate certain things the sale of which would accrue to the funds of the association, so much the better, but no systematic effort to have merchants and others donate would be made, as they would rather leave it to the generosity of the public.

A number of new and novel ideas were suggested, such as representation of Uncle Sam's new possessions. The Auditorium could be secured and each society do its part in makin gthe affair a success. A grand ball was suggested, but it was thought that something lasting over a duration of several days would better answer the purpose.

It seemed to be the opinion of those present that the middle of April or first of May would be an appropriate time for the event.

The following members of societies present and some not there were appointed as committees of one to meet and talk over and make preliminary arrangements for the entertainment or fair, Saturday night, Jan. 28: Elks, Will Lewis; Victoria lodge, No. 5, Danish Sisterhood, Mrs. Andrew Anderson; Masonic lodge, No. 18, John Brooker; Masonic lodge, No. 92, James Hendrie; Ladies' Ten Cent Aid society, Mrs. Paul Ostergaard; Maccabees, A. C. Abrahamson; Knights of Pythias, William Smeiding, Jr.; Royal league, Wm. Smith; Royal Arcanum, Judge Belden; Eastern Star, Mrs. Ella Washburn; Dania society, H. P. Nelson; Modern Woodmen, G. N. Fratt; D. V. P. A., Emil Mogensen; Germania lodge, Odd Fellows, P. Tiedemann; Court Wisconsin, Foresters, Dr. Simms; G. A. R., Sylvester Guthrie; Ladies' Relief corps, Mrs. Lathrop; Sons of Veterans, G. L. Fisher, Caledonia society, Jas. Spence; Ladies of the Maccabees, Mrs. Williams; Bohemian Foresters, J. J. Krall; Court Belle City, Fred Lettish; Fraternal Alliance, Geo. W. Jagers.

All societies in the city will be notified to send a member to the meeting on Saturday, Jan. 28, as word could not be reached in time for the meeting last evening.

# REPORTERS EXCLUDED.

## From the Water Co. Meeting Held at the City Hall Last Night.

Mayor Graham with the members of the fire and water committee and a special committee, which was appointed at the last meeting of the council, met at the city hall ast evening with Charles E. Eddy and Thomas M. Kearney, representatives of the Racine Water company. The session was for the purpose of considering a communication presented to the council by the Water company.

Newspaper reporters were present early but were given to understand by Mayor Graham and others that the meeting was to be secret and consequently the representatives of the press were left out in the cold.

From a conversation overheard in the committee room, it was evident that the city fathers were not satisfied with the reports of previous meetings chronicled in the local papers. Evidently those who were interested in meeting were afraid that the reporters might listen and they adjourned to the Water Company office. It was learned that the question of pressure and how to increase the supply of water was discussed at great length but no agreement was reached. That the Water company want the city to concede certain things is known, but just what can not be learned.

During all the discussions that have occurred the suit of the Water company against the city for $150,000 has never been alluded to. The case will come up in the United States court at Milwaukee next week.

# FALLING OF THE WOMB.

## Female Weakness, Sleepless, Nervous and Weak.

## She Says Death Would Have Been a Welcome Release.

"Dr. Greene's Nervura Has Made Me Well, It Has Done Wonders For Me."

Mrs. Anna B. Miller, 940 West Main St., Ionia, Mich., says:

"For forty years I have suffered from falling of the womb and female weakness, which caused constipation and a complete obstruction of the bowels at times. I suffered with sleeplessness, was nervous and weak and was losing my memory. Also had heart trouble. Death would have been a welcome release to me from all my troubles. A friend told me of the help Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy had been to her, and advised me to take it. I did so and have continued to take it, each bottle making me feel stronger. I am now able

to do housework and think nothing of taking trips on the train from one friend's to another, surprising them all with my renewed life. I can truly say that Dr. Greene's Nervura is a great nerve, blood and brain invigorant and health restorer, and I recommend it to all my friends and know that many have been helped by it. It has done wonders for me."

Remember that any time you can consult about your case without charge with Dr. Greene, 148 State St., Chicago, Ill., who is the most successful physician in curing all forms of nervous, chronic or lingering complaints, either by calling at his office or writing to him.

# LARGE APPROPRIATION FOR RACINE HARBOR.

## River and Harbor Bill Carries $50,000 For Our Harbor--Contract Complete Will Aggregate $117,000.

From Daily of Jan. 21, 1899.

A Washington telegram says: Although Representative Cooper failed to be made chairman of the river and harbor committee, he remained a member of it, and his work, coupled with the industry of the Wisconsin members of the house, brought a handsome recognition of the interests of the state in the important measure, which has been agreed upon and will be reported on Monday. Wisconsin never got a more splendid showing in a bill of this kind, every request made by the members being granted except that at South Milwaukee, which failed to get in, but Mr. Otjen expects to get the item in before the bill is passed, and he is practically certain to win.

Milwaukee harbor gets $50,000 on a renewed continuous contract of $155,650 and $14,000 for the harbor proper.

The most marked feature of the work for Wisconsin in the bill is the number of continuous contracts granted and provisions for deepening the harbors along the lake.

Kenosha gets $50,000, a continuous contract for a breakwater 600 feet long, and a channel twenty-one feet deep, the breakwater to cost $66,000 and the harbor work to cost $125,0000.

Racine gets $50,000 as a straight appropriation, with a continuous contract to complete the entire improvement of building a breakwater to cost $66,000, the remainder of $177,650 being for deepening the harbor to twenty-one feet.

The larger cost at Kenosha is due to the necessity for widening the harbor there. Sheboygan gets $28,400 with a continuous contract to complete the breakwater at a cost of $77,000.

The bill carries appropriations aggregating $12,503,138, and in addition to this continuing contracts are authorized aggregating $16,791,538. Other conditional appropriations, contingent upon securing certain results, amount to $770,000, but the payments of these would probably be postponed beyond the ensuing year. Among the appropriations above $50,000 for harbors in Wisconsin are the following, the contract amount in each case under contract being in addition to the amount allowed for the ensuing year:

Wisconsin—Kenosha harbor, $50,000, and continuing contract, $141,000; Milwaukee harbor of refuge, $50,000, and continuing contract, $105,050; Racine harbor, $50,000, and continuing contract, $52,000.

TELEGRAM FROM COOPER.

Assemblyman Wagner received the following telegram from Congressman H. A. Cooper today:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Racine gets 600 feet of breakwater. Harbor widened 21 feet channel. Appropriation $50,000. Contract complete will aggregate $117,650. H. A. Cooper.

# SAVAGE RITES OF HAYTIANS

## Voodooism Still Practiced on the Island, Though Quietly.

## FIENDISH RITES OF SAVAGES

**How the Bloody Scene Appeared to Two Travelers Nearly Eighty Years Ago—Fatal Fascination in the Sound of Their Savage Music.**

Those shores and islands which lie south of us are strange places, with strange histories and strange customs. In Hayti still lingers the memory of black kings and emperors who once reigned there dwelling in splendid palaces and ruling with barbaric state. There, too, lingers to this day, according to undoubted proof, the vaudoux serpent worship. In Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield's novel of adventure, "Latitude 19 Degrees," we are introduced to the Court of King Christophe. That monarch who called himself King Henry of the North, held his state at his palace of San Souci, and we see serpent dances and pirates, and all the wonders of the tropics.

In the introduction to the book Mrs. Crowninshield says: "If you should show these recollections to some friends they will probably discredit the statement that anthropophagi have lived in the recent times of which I write, and so near our own coast. What would they say, I wonder, should they meet my friend, the late United States Minister to the Island, and learn from him that the dreadful practice existed not only at the date of which I write, but that it is actually extant, though more concealed, at the present day? And we pour our gold into old Africa while New Africa, where these awful crimes are rampant, is but twelve hundred miles from Belleville, N. J. Finally son Adoniah, I have set down nothing here which cannot be substantiated by historians, by living witnesses and by the published proceedings of courts of law." Of the vaudoux worship in Hayti in 1820, the year in which the plot of the story is laid, Mrs. Crowninshield says:

"The whole social system was so interlarded with the barbarous practice to which it called that it became a bond among its votaries. In later years than those of which I write a woman was tried for participating in one of the revolting vaudoux feasts. On the way to prison she looked at her captors and said: 'Only let me have my sacred drum. I will beat it on the way to prison and you will see who will follow. From the lowest to the highest they will join; not only the poor and humble, but those in high places.'"

Further on the author says: "In the times of which I write the vaudoux worship reigned almost unchecked. It was carried secretly and at midnight; but so long as none in the towns were disturbed, and none of their immediate relatives carried off for sacrifice, no protest was made. At the present day—the day in which I write—there is good reason to believe that vaudouism prevails more or less in Hayti. It has been the subject of foreign inquiry, so that its sectaries are more prudent than they had any need of being in the year 1820."

This account which Mrs. Crowninshield gives of a vaudoux orgi is a striking piece of description.

The shipwrecked party, with whose adventures the story deals, have come upon a vaudoux gathering place in the Haytian forest, and are surprised by a band of negroes coming to hold their orgies.

"The newcomers devoured us with a gaze of no less astonishment than that which we fixed upon them. They carried torches whose unsteady orange-black flare gave to their faces a fierce and savage appearance. Their bodies were nearly naked, but their heads were bound with cloths of a strange shade of red. I hated to look at it, its color was so suggestive. These men were very blacky their eyes had the wild, unreasoning stare of the gypsy eye. They surrounded us at once, waved their torches and shouted something in concert. I took it to mean, 'What are you doing here?' Each man carried, beside his torch, a weapon of some kind, either a knife or a machete of the Spaniard, which had been in common use in the island for many years. They crowded close to us, and I recognized at once that escape was impossible.

"I had always heard that it was death to one who crept in unannounced and unaccredited to witness any of the hellish ceremonies of this sect, and I looked at the Skipper and gave one dispairing shake of the head. He said in a low voice: 'It looks as if our number was made, Jones; but I've been in tighter places than this down in the South Seas.' His reminiscence was drowned by the shouts of 'Papaloi! Papaloi!' These words were uttered loudly in hoarse and discordant unison, and repeated again and again. 'Papaloi! Papaloi!' The excitement was contagious. It thrilled me, and I found myself, utterly forgetful of our danger, standing on tiptoe and craning my neck to see this Papaloi who awakened so much enthusiasm. We looked for him as we would look for a superior being.

"And now I begin to perceive that in the distance lights were beginning to dance among the trees. In a moment more there emerged from the gloom of the ground-sweeping branches a procession of strange looking beings. As they came they chanted a low, minor song, which struck terror to the heart. No words can describe this chant. It was like the dread song of fate. All at once there was carried to us on the night wind the distant sound of a drum. Its tum-tum-tumming was at first faint and subdued; but soon it grew louder and more loud, until its burr-r and roar rolled in thunder notes up the trees. 'Le Papaloi! Le Papaloi! shouted the multitude. They waved their arms in the air and joined in with the drum. They sang their weird chant slowly and with a sort of solemnity which impressed me with a horrid fascination. Later I learned that the words of the song were:

We will hear the little drum;
You will witness who will come,
They will rise from the ground
At the ringing tum-tum's sound,
Papaloi! O Papaloi!

"There seemed to be a fatal fascination in the sound of this savage music, which had its birth in the far-distant land of Dahomey. The moment it fell upon the ear an uneasy look overspread the faces of those who heard its summons, and I have been told that its sectaries must follow its subtle suggestion whether they would or no."

# THE BURGLAR WAS CAPTURED

## Seventeen-Year Old Boy Burglarizes a Rochester Barber Shop.

## TO GET EVEN WITH THE BARBER

**Because the Artist Shaved One Side of His Face and Refused to Finish the Job—Pleads Guilty in the Municipal Court—One Year in Prison.**

From Daily of Jan. 21, 1899.

One night this week the barber shop of Henry Dusenhorst, located at Rochester, in this county, was entered by burglars, and a violin, a mandolin, two boxes of cigars and two razors were stolen.

Constable William Durnat took charge of the case and ascertained that Fred Witcousky, a farmer boy 17 years of age, whose parents live in Norway, had committed the crime.

The stolen property was found at a farm house where the boy was employed. A warrant was issued and the boy arrested. He admitted that he broke into the place and took the stuff.

He was taken before Justice Bell, pleaded guilty and was held to the municipal court. The prisoner was brought to this city and this morning he was arraigned in the court.

Without the least hesitation he pleaded guilty, and from his actions did not appear to realize the enormity of the crime and its consequences.

Judge Flett asked him if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced and if he had any explanation to make why he committed the crime.

After some difficulty the lad was made to understand. He said that he was 17 years of age; that his parents lived at Norway and he had been working out four years. He did not know if his father knew of the trouble he was in.

He explained that he broke into the shop and stole the goods in order to get even with the barber. Sometime ago he entered the shop and asked for a shave. The barber shaved one side of his face, but refused to shave the other side. He took a razor and proceeded to shave himself, when the barber struck him with a towel and he cut his face and he determined to get even, and broke into the place. He had not made up his mind what he would do with the property.

District Attorney Lukes spoke to the court and said that on account of the age of the prisoner and in view of the fact that he was a mere boy he asked that only the minimum penalty be inflicted.

Judge Flett made a few remarks to the young fellow touching upon the pain it gave him to send a man to prison and especially one so young, and he then sentenced him to the state prison for a term of one year at hard labor, commencing at noon today, the first day to be in solitary confinement.

Sheriff Rein left for Waupun with the prisoner this afternoon.


CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!**

Ask your Grocer today to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼the price of coffee. 15 and 25 cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

**What Do the Children Drink?**

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing and takes the place of coffee. The more GRAIN-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee but costs about ¼ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c. and 25c.

**WE WILL GIVE YOU A $4 W**

if you will show our publication to your friends. We don't want you to sell them anything. The watch is made by a well-known American firm, in two sizes, children's and adults', nickel or gold-plated dress and hunting case and fully guaranteed. Send 2 cents for particulars. Overland, 34 Park Row, New York City.

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Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

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PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co. Madison Place, PHILADA., PA. Sold by all Local Druggists.

**A Marvelous Offer! 25c.**

200 Photographic Views of the United States Navy taken by E. H. Hart, U. S. Naval Photographer, and three months' subscription to Conkey's Home Journal, both for only 25 cents, postpaid. These are the finest pictures obtainable of Dewey, Sampson, Schley, Hobson, Clarke and other heroes, the battleships, cruisers, monitors, torpedo boats and auxiliary craft and the principal Spanish war ships, and are very valuable. Conkey's Home Journal is the brightest and best monthly in the country. Each issue contains new copyrighted sheet music worth 50c to $1.00. 36 to 48 pages each month. Send today. We want to increase our circulation to 200,000 and therefore make this remarkable offer.

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Pond's Extract (Avoid Substitutes)
Cleanses and Heals all Inflamed Surfaces, Cures Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and
Relieves Pain

After-Effects of the GRIP

Grip is a treacherous disease. You think it is cured and the slightest cold brings on a relapse.

Its victims are always left in a weakened condition—blood impure and impoverished; nerves shattered. Pneumonia, heart disease and nervous prostration are often the result.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People will drive every trace of the poisonous germs from the system, build up and enrich the blood and strengthen the nerves. A trial will prove this. Read the evidence:

When the grip last visited this section Herman H. Eveler, of 811 W. Main St., Jefferson, Mo., a well known contractor and builder, was one of the victims, and he has since been troubled with the after-effects of the disease. A year ago his health began to fail and he was obliged to discontinue work. That he lives to-day is almost a miracle. He says:

"I was troubled with shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart and a general debility. My back also pained me severely.

"I tried one doctor after another and numerous remedies suggested by my friends, but without apparent benefit, and began to give up hope. Then I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People extolled in a St. Louis paper and after investigation, decided to give them a trial.

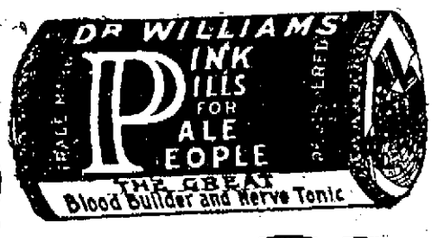
"After using the first box I felt wonderfully relieved and was satisfied that the pills were putting me on the road to recovery. I bought two more boxes and continued taking them.

"After taking four boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People I am restored to good health. I feel like a new man, and having the will and energy of my former days returned, I am capable of transacting my business with increased ambition.

"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are a wonderful medicine and anyone suffering from the after-effects of the grip will find that these pills are the specific." "HERMAN H. EVELER."

Mr. Eveler will gladly answer any inquiry regarding this if stamp is enclosed.

*From Cole County Democrat, Jefferson City, Mo.*




Look for the full name on the package. At druggists, or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N.Y., 50¢ per box; 6 boxes $2.50

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THE JOURNAL gives you all the local news, political and social, keeps you in close touch with neighbors and friends, on the farm and in the village, informs you as to local prices for farm products, the condition of crops and prospects or the year, and is a bright, newsy, welcome and indespensable weekly visitor at your home and fireside.

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"A FAIR FACE CANNOT ATONE FOR AN UNTIDY HOUSE." USE
SAPOLIO

## COUNTY NEWS.

### RAYMOND.

Raymond, Wis., Jan. 23, 1899.

La grippe has many victims in Raymond.

The Literary Saturday evening good. We have the promise of a debate at the next session. Messrs. T. H. Mosher and Lango the leaders.

Al Shepherd spent Sunday in Raymond.

Wm. T. Peterson of the United States navy, called on friends of this place recently.

Joseph Dawson and wife are confined to the house by sickness.

Mrs. Dave Mahaffy is on the sick list at this writing.

Mrs. A. P. Anderson entertained company on Thursday last.

Mrs. Albert Lower, who has been ill, is convalescent.

W. L. Shumway and household visited Franksville on Wednesday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Rob Law and daughter Jessie are visiting Grandpa Law.

J. W. and Geo. Hay are able to be out again.

Miss Ida Hansen is dressmaking in Racine. Miss Ida's services are in constant demand.

Nels Christiansen is happy with a new drilled well, nearly 150 feet in depth. Hans Skarie, architect and builder.

Ed White, one of our most worthy young farmers, will improve his premises this spring by erecting a fine barn. Lumber bee for same the 26th. Our old friend, John Dankert, will also build a nice barn the coming summer.

Pat Kearney is making some needed repairs to the residence on the old homestead. Pat believes in getting the cage first. He was recently heard to remark, "Better late than never." We think him correct.

Frank Hansen is making preparations to build a nice residence as soon as the weather permits.

Henry Hanson of Trevor visited at Mathew Armer's last week. Henry has many friends in this vicinity.

The Misses Peterson are enjoying the company of Miss Christina Johnson of Racine.

Martin Christiansen is at Milwaukee taking an examination for captain on the lakes. Capt. Christiansen is a most worthy young man. His employer's interests will be in good hands.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Congregational church gave a chicken pie social at the church Wednesday evening, Jan. 25. A goodly crowd was in attendance and a pleasant evening was had by all present. Our ladies are second to none in the land when it comes to providing delicacies for the inner man.

### PLEASANT PRAIRIE.

Pleasant Prairie, Wis., Jan. 24.

Miss Alice Bacon of Salem spent a few days the past week with Miss Edna Yates.

Fred Barter is visiting friends at Milwaukee this week.

Harvey Gamble is reported on the sick list.

J. B. Jackson of Chicago was up on business on Saturday.

G. W. Crosby spent Sunday as the guest of W. C. Crosby at Kenosha.

The dance held at Fox's hall Friday night was largely attended. All report a jolly time.

Will Toner came up from Chicago Sunday to see his mother, Mrs. Clara Toner, who is reported very ill.

Mrs. Thos. Yates spent Saturday and Sunday with Salem friends.

John Reynolds spent Sunday with Hebron friends.

Wm. Walker of Nebraska is visiting his brother, A. Walker.

Mrs. H. A. King is at Kenosha this week attending Mrs. J. B. Maloney and children, who are sick with la grippe.

### ROCHESTER.

Rochester, Jan. 24, 1899.

There are quite a number sick with the grip.

Miss Alice Summers spent last week with the Vaughn family on Spring Prairie.

Mr. White, Sr., fell from a beach one day last week and was quite badly hurt.

Miss Bassinger of Racine is visiting at the home of Frank Hewitt.

Walter Dalton of Allens Grove is spending a couple of weeks with his brother, W. H. Dalton.

James Kilpatrick and family spend a couple of days last week at Prospect Hill.

The students and school children who have been sick with measles are all on the gain.

### LITERARY NOTES.

The crowd at Literary Saturday evening was the largest ever seen here at any similar entertainment. The sing "Standing Room Only," had to be hung out long before the exercises began. Among those from a distance we noticed Hannibal Shephard, Al Shephard, Wm. Vyvyan and others from Yorkville; Wallace Hunter and wife of Ives Grove; Chas. Peterson and wife of Franksville; Ed Lang and wife of Kilbourneville, and many others. The program was a long and varied one and was rendered in a satisfactory manner. Question for debate, Saturday evening, Feb. 28, will be "Resolved, That adversity better develops the character of a man than prosperity." Leaders: Affirmative, J. H. Kamper and Ed Lang; negative, Quincy Scott and T. H. Mosher.

Farmers who desire to make permanent run ways on their lands, or to carry water in pipes that will not rust out, will do well to secure some of the good second grade pipe suitable for such purposes, which the Racine Cement Pipe Co., are selling at half price. Size from four to twelve inch. Works on lake shore, in rear of Hotel Racine.

### SOMERS.

Somers, Wis., Jan. 25, 1899.

Miss Lulu Cook is in Kenosha visiting with here sister, Mrs. Chas. Miller.

Pierre T. Ozanne spent Wednesday in Chicago.

Considerable sickness prevails, in this vicinity at present from bad colds, la grippe, etc.

L. Cook is shipping baled hay to Milwaukee.

John L. Malood, a former resident of our town, but now of Chicago, was calling on friends the latter part of the week.

The Methodist young people will give a social at the home of Albert Longmore on Tuesday evening, Jan. 31. A feature of the evening's entertainment will be music by an old folks' quartette. In addition to this there will be a good program.

A special invitation is extended to all to attend the oyster supper to be held at the home of Mr. A. H. Bradley, of Berryville, on Friday evening. The supper will be given under the auspices of the M. E. society at that place.

A number of our Epworth leaguers attended the missionary rally at Racine on Saturday and Sunday and speak very highly of the program. We wish to extend a vote of thanks to the Racine chapter for the kind hospitality and entertainment accorded the delegates through the entire session.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Presbyterian church will give a social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lyble on Friday evening of this week, Jan. 27. The invitation is extended to all.

Dr. Ripley of Kenosha, was called to see May Ozanne on Friday afternoon.

Miss Minnie Estberg visited her sisters at Franksville the past week.

W. E. Bain called on friends in Milburn, Ill., last Thursday.

Clinton Hitler is on the sick list.

A sociable is given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Burgess Wednesday evening of this week for the benefit of the Sylvania Methodist church.

Little Evlyn Longmore is visiting her grandmother at Sylvania.

Joseph Tucker of Racine was in Somers on Thursday.

George Kruescher received a fine white Wyondotte fowl from the East last week.

Mr. and Mrs. David Pedley and Mr. and Miss Longmore were among those who attended the Epworth League missionary rally held in Racine Saturday and Sunday.

### MYGATTS CORNERS.

Mygatts Corners, Jan. 24, 1899.

On last Thursday evening a company, consisting of about fifty, disturbed our energetic pastor as he sat quietly in his home. He soon aroused himself and extended to each every comfort within his power, making every one feel at home. The evening was most pleasantly spent and at a late hour a tasty lunch was served. The usual "partners for supper" was dispensed with and each was handed a white card with the name of a state or a state capital on. In a short time the states were with the capitals and doing justice to the repast, soon after which they bade Mr. and Mrs. Miller good night.

Mrs. Byron B. Banister of Stevens Point, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Phelps.

The Ladies' Sewing society will meet with Mrs. S. Walker on Thursday.

Miss Kate Griffith is visiting with Miss Laura Richards.

Will Richards attended the teachers' meeting at Union Grove and reported a very good and profitable meeting.

A social will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis on Friday night. All are cordially invited to come and enjoy the evening.

While in the city last week Mr. W. L. Needham was thrown from his buggy and badly bruised.

T. Nelson is about to remove his family into the old Lytle homestead, where they will make their home in the future.

### SYLVANIA.

Sylvania, Wis., Jan. 23, 1899.

Mrs. Jim Gates, who has been sick with the grip, is improving.

A number of our young people attended the Literary at Yorkville Friday evening.

Henry Brown and daughter Lillian are sick with the grip.

David Frayer has purchased a new buggy and called on friends here Sunday afternoon.

Tom Paddock has gone in the butcher business.

Gus Baker, who has been very sick, is improving.

ACTIVE SOLICITORS WANTED everywhere for "The Story of the Philippines" by Murat Halstead, commissioned by the government as Official Historian to the War Department. The book was written in army camps at San Francisco, on the Pacific with General Merritt, in the hospitals at Honolulu, in Hong Kong, in the American trenches at Manila, in the insurgent camps with Aguinaldo, on the deck of the Olympia with Dewey, and in the rear of battle at the fall of Manila. Bonanza for agents. Brimful of original pictures taken by government photographers on the spot. Large book. Low prices. Big profits. Freight paid. Credit given. Drop all trashy unofficial war books. Outfit free. Address, F. T. Barber, Sec'y., Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

#### Card of Thanks.

Mrs. John J. Ross wishes to express her kind thanks to her friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted her in the death of her dear husband.

#### Magazine Binding.

If you have any magazines or books that you wish to have bound, notify J. Z. Collier at Union Grove, and he will call and get them, and deliver the best bound books you ever had in your library.

### TRUESDELL.

Truesdell, Jan. 24, 1899.

The ice is again in fine condition for skating and the boys and girls are out skating most every evening and are still in good trim to stand the sudden jars they are subject to when trying the strength of the ice.

Mr. Gleason of Russell called on Truesdell friends Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Beland and Hazel called on relatives in Racine Sunday evening.

H. Umland, who has been sick, is improving very slowly and does not expect to get out of doors this winter.

T. Martin and Miss Louisa Umland spent Sunday with W. G. Smith at Oakwood.

Mrs. J. Alsted has a severe attack of the grip.

Our local musicians are practicing diligently and are getting quite musical. They are booked to play at the dance given by Messrs. Martin and Schmaekel next Wednesday evening in Langers hall.

The dance at Pleasant Prairie was well represented by Truesdell juniors, who took an active part in dancing and amusement.

Frank Lucas, a college graduate from Kenosha and former resident of Truesdell called on old time friends Saturday and Sunday.

### NORTH CAPE.

North Cape, Wis., Jan. 23, 1899.

Miss Ellen Adland spent a few days the past week visiting in Racine with the family of J. W. Johnson.

Mrs. Ellen Gould and sister Louise are visiting their father, N. H. Nelson, who is seriously ill.

Herman Nelson and wife also came up from Bristol to spend a few days at the parental home.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Blakey of Estherville, Ia., are visiting her parents, Hon. and Mrs. Adam Apple.

Nearly every family has one or more cases of whooping cough.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. John Larson was buried Wednesday.

Miss Sarah Stutland and Mr. Frank Ford were married on Wednesday, and will live at Union Church.

Miss Ida Kime is at home, being taken sick with the grip while in Racine.

Mrs. David Mahaffy is in bed with the grip. P. H. Adland, Henry Field and Mrs. John Andersen have also been on the sick list.

The millinery and dry goods store of this place will have a special sale of winter goods for one week, beginning Jan. 30.

A number from this place expect to attend the Farmers' institute to be held at Union Grove this week.

### UNION GROVE.

Union Grove, Wis., Jan. 20, 1899.

The prevailing disease of influenza or la grippe came to this town a couple of weeks ago, and has laid its tenacious grasp on a majority of the residents with more or less severity. In addition to this calamity sickness of different kinds is also prevalent. Those who have succumbed and have passed to the silent majority since the last report from this town are Mrs. John Wadsworth and Mrs. Rose.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Collier on Jan. 11, 1899, a nine-pound son.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Peters are rejoicing over a new daughter, born Jan. 19.

Mr. and Mrs. Osenga also have been blessed with a bouncing boy that arrived on the 18th of January.

Miss Mary Horton has just passed through a very severe sickness.

Mr. Ozra Northrop has also suffered during the past week with severe illness.

P. W. Dunkirk and wife were called to Riceville, Ia., by the sickness of Mrs. Dunkirk's brother, Mr. Sumpter.

U. C. Humphrey has sold out his paper box factory in Racine to J. Broecker.

The singing school is progressing finely under the able leadership of Prof. Wm. Toase, who has a large class that meet every Friday evening at the lecture room of the Congregational church.

Mr. Northrop is recovering from a severe attack of pneumonia.

James Dale reports his entire family on the sick list.

Rob Hayes has encountered the worst sickness of his life, but it is hoped that the crisis is past. Pneumonia.

Miss Mary Horton is improving after a serious seige of sickness.

The doctor reports Mrs. Collier out of danger. Her mother, Mrs. Seofield, of Oshkosh, is with her as nurse.

W. J. Callender is among the sick ones this week.

C. R. Goldsworthy of Vesper is at the home of his sister, Mrs. Wm. Murdoch, ill with la grippe.

Mrs. Drury entertained her sons and daughters at her home here on Tuesday, it being a birthday party.

The Farmers' institute will be in session here the 26th and 27th, also a cooking school during the afternoons of both days.

Rev. Wills has been at Sussex the past two weeks assisting Rev. Roberson in special meetings.

Rev. Gray of Somers was a guest of Rev. Wills on Monday.

Mrs. S. Moe and daughter Stella have been on the sick list for a couple of weeks.

The Mildrum farm will be sold in parcels to suit buyers on Feb. 2.

Washington Star: France will have no woman's department in the 1900 affair. Some of the ladies connected with the exposition in Chicago may resent this. But France has had trouble enough.

A traveler in Porto Rico says that a cigar equal to the present average American 10-center can be purchased there for 2 cents.

### IVES GROVE.

Ives Grove, Jan. 24, 1899.

The feed mill in connection with the creamery is doing a rushing business, running nearly every day.

Wm. Bidstrup of Racine and his friend from Greenville, Mich., visited his brother one day last week.

Alvin Jones is drilling a well at his premises. The drillers have reached the depth of 147 feet, but are in danger of losing the hole, as the pipe broke.

Dr. W. G. Skewes of Mukwanago and Miss Kate Thomas of Union Grove called on friends here Sunday.

Protracted meetings were held at the church evenings of last week. Capt. and Mrs. Anderson of the American Volunteers, assisting the pastor.

F. Baumgart and Henry Baumgart of Rochester were in this neighborhood on business today.

Wm. Voge, Mrs. E. B. Skewes and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Skewes, who have been laid up with the grip, are on the improve.

Ben Evans is buying hogs to ship to Chicago.

Ralph Thomas of Union Grove called on James Luggs Thursday.

### KANSASVILLE.

Kansasville, Jan. 24, 1899.

Mr. Beecher sold his Eagle Lake property to the Knickerbocker Ice company, and by and by new ice houses will be built. Mr. Beecher is about buying the Putnam farm.

Miss Flora Sheard is on the sick list.

Miss Bessie Hawkins, who has been confined to the house for a number of days, is better.

Miss Lizzie Katterhangen of Burlington, is spending a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. J. Heck. Mrs. Heck has been quite sick with pneumonia, but is better.

Mr. Green and his brother are quite sick with the grip.

#### HOW IT COULD BE BROUGHT ABOUT

So long as any secretary of the treasury has it in his control to place the country upon a silver basis, it can not be claimed we have financial reform. It does not need the enactment of any law to bring this about, for any secretary of the treasury can easily accomplish it.

The Chicago Inter Ocean says on this point: "Just twenty years ago Jan. 1 the United States resumed specie payments, the gold and silver dollar being on precisely the same basis. There has not been a day since then when the secretary of the treasury, had he been so disposed, could not have placed the money of this country on a silver footing. Fortunately there has not been a secretary of the treasury in all this time, whether Republican or Democrat, who would allow the presenter of greenbacks to be forced to take silver though preferring gold. At the last presidential election the people passed upon this gold policy and approved it, for the future no less than for the past. President McKinley now wishes congress to give permanancy to the verdict of the people and the policy of the treasury department by making every greenback redeemed in gold, from the time of such redemption, a gold note. Thus the country would be placed soon on a gold basis by operation of law, without any dependence upon the discretionary authority of the secretary of the treasury."

The measure to be reported, if made a law, will obviate all difficulty.

#### PASSED THE EXPECTED.

One of the anticipated effects of the Dingley tariff law is that it will increase the importation of articles which we have as yet not been producing in quantities enough for our wants. Some of these articles have not so far been manufactured in this country, and that this will be the case would seem to be natural enough as foreign countries will be continually striving to send us articles which can be marketed on this side. The receipts from the Dingley law the last six months were $96,045,839, as compared with $62,825,020 same period of 1897, the December receipts over same month of 1897 of $5,100,000.

If this rate is sustained and there does not seem to be any reason why it should not, 1899 will see our custom receipts attaining the $200,000,000 mark, if not exceeding it.

Pittsburg Times: Spain's troops are said to be starving. What Spain needs is another war with some good, kind country that will capture her soldiers and feed them back into condition.

#### Milton's Unrivalled Tribute to Woman.

When Milton wrote these words which stand unrivalled as a tribute to woman: "Grace was in all her steps, heaven in her eyes; in all her gestures, dignity and love," he did not have in mind a weak, nervous, sickly, nerve-exhausted and pain-racked woman suffering from female complaints, but one in the glow of perfect health and strength. To be a perfect wife or mother every woman should first of all see that she is in good health. This is certainly not difficult at the present day, when such an eminent specialist in the treatment of female diseases as Dr. Greene, of 148 State street, Chicago, Ill., who undoubtedly has the largest practice and the greatest success in curing all forms of female weaknesses and diseases, can be consulted free and his advice and council obtained by any woman absolutely without charge, either by calling or writing about her case. From his enormous experience he knows just how to advise you, and he uses only harmless vegetable medicines which are wonderful in soothing, healing, strengthening and invigorating the female system. One of his grand discoveries, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, is known and used all over the wold, and he has discovered many other medicines no less marvelous in their curative effects. No woman afflicted with female trouble or who is out of health in any way, should hesitate to write about her case to Dr. Greene, and she will get, free of charge, information and advice which is almost sure to lead to her complete restoration to health.

#### REVIVAL OF MORMONDOM.

The nation is confronted by the defiant position of Mormondom. It was a piece of unparalleled impudence to return Polygamist Roberts to congress, and congress will utterly fail to do its duty if it does not reject him. It is asserted and with every showing of truth and fact that the Mormon church absolutely controls the elections of Utah, and no man may be elected to office, to state positions or national positions unless by the Mormon vote. Utah gave solemn pledges to secure statehood but the statements coming from that hot bed of polygamists would tend to show gross deception was employed.

There is reason for believing that polygamy was temporarily suspended, the plural wives secluded away, in order that the nation might be fooled, and there is no doubt but that the church leaders had their resolve at that time, that later on after statehood had been accomplished to revive the horrors of Mormondom. These leaders of the Mormon church are shrewd men and they have worked both political parties to subserve their purposes and control all nominations made by either. Their intention is to force polygamy upon the country, that is through the admission of polygamists in congress to give it the national sanction, and this intention congress will thwart.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

#### Grain, Flour and Feed

(Corrected by David Lawton.)

RACINE, 18, Jan 1899

| | |
|---|---|
| **Flour—** | |
| Minn. Patent | $ 4 00 |
| " Best Spring | 3 75 |
| " Rye | 3 40 |
| **Grain—** | |
| Wheat No 1 | $ 70 |
| Wheat No 2 | 68¾ |
| Wheat No 3 | 68 |
| Oats | 28 |
| Corn | 35 |
| Barley | 50@ 51 |
| Rye | 52@ 54 |
| **Feed—** | |
| Fine Middlings, per ton | $ 15 00 |
| Bran, per ton | 12 50 |
| Corn meal | 16 00 |
| Oats and Corn, ground | 14 00 |
| **Produce—** | |
| Butter | $ 18@19 |
| Eggs | 18@20 |
| Cheese | 9@ 10 |
| Hay | 8 00 |
| **Vegetables—** | |
| Apples | $ 1 40@1 50 |
| Potatoes | 30@ 35 |
| Beans | 1 05 |
| Onions | 40@ 45 |
| **Meats—** | |
| Beef on foot | 2 50@3 65 |
| Hogs on foot | 3 50@ 3 70 |
| Lard | 8 |
| Calves | 5 50@ 6 50 |
| Sheep | 3 00@ 3 50 |
| Lambs | 3 00@ 3 50 |
| **Poultry—** | |
| Turkeys | $ 11½ |
| Chickens | 10½ |
| **Seeds—** | |
| Flax | $ 1 19 |
| Clover | 5 00@ 5 45 |
| Timothy | 1 80@ 2 20 |
| **Wool** | |
| Wool | $ 18½@23 |
| **Hides—** | |
| Green—No 1, trimmed, per lb | $7½@7½ |
| Green, No 2, " " | 6½@6½ |
| Cured, No. 1, " " | 9 @9½ |
| Cured, No. 2, " " | 8 @8½ |
| **Calfskins—** | |
| Green, No 1, trimmed, per lb | $ 12 12½ |
| Green, No 2, " " | 10 10½ |
| **Kips—** | |
| Green, No 1, trimmed, per lb | $ 10½ |
| Green, No 2, " " | 8½ |
| Sheepskins—Pelts at the rate of 50c to 60c. | |

#### Milwaukee Markets.

MILWAUKEE Jan 18, 1899

| | |
|---|---|
| **Grain—** | |
| Wheat No 1 | $ 71 |
| " No 2 | 69½ |
| " No 3 | 68 |
| Oats | 30 |
| Corn | 34½ |
| Barley | 51 |
| Rye | 57 |
| **Meats—** | |
| Live Hogs | $3 60@ 3 70 |
| Live Beef | 2 60@ 3 05 |
| **Vegetables—** | |
| Beans | $ 1 10@1 12 |
| Potatoes | 25@35 |
| **Seeds—** | |
| Timothy | $ 1 85@2 25 |
| Clover | 5 00@5 50 |
| **Produce** | |
| Butter | 17@18 |
| Eggs | 17@19 |
| Cheese | 9½@10¼ |
| **Tallow—** | |
| 1 | 3¾ |
| 2 | 2½ |

## LATEST TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS

#### New York Stocks.

Reported by Northrop & Co.

| LIST OF STOCKS. | Opening. | Highest. | Lowest. | CLOSING Jan 24 | CLOSING Jan 23 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Sugar | 130⅞ | 131¼ | 129¾ | 130 | 131½ |
| Am. Tobacco | 145 | 146 | 145 | 147½ | 148¾ |
| Atchison pfd | 62⅛ | 63¼ | 61⅛ | 61⅝ | 63¾ |
| C M & St. P | 127½ | 128¼ | 126 | 126¾ | 128½ |
| C. A. N. W | 152 | 152 | 147½ | 149 | 151⅝ |
| C. B. & Q | 138¼ | 139¼ | 136½ | 136¼ | 139½ |
| C. M. & St. P. pfd | 119¼ | 120¼ | 118¼ | 118¾ | 120¼ |
| C. C. C | 54⅝ | 57½ | 54 | 55¼ | 55 |
| Can. Southern | 62 | 62¾ | 60¼ | 60½ | 63 |
| Chicago Gas | 112 | 113½ | 112 | 112¾ | 112¼ |
| Ches. & Ohio | 27⅝ | 28¼ | 27¼ | 27¾ | 27⅞ |
| American Spirits | 13 | 13¾ | 13 | 13½ | 13 |
| Gen. Electric | 108¾ | 110 | 107½ | 107½ | 107 |
| Jersey Central | 105 | 106¼ | 102½ | 102½ | 104½ |
| D. R. G. | 90 | 92 | 89½ | 89½ | 90¼ |
| L. & N. | 65⅝ | 67⅛ | 66 | 66½ | 67⅛ |
| Mo. Pac. | 47⅛ | 48⅝ | 47½ | 47½ | 48⅝ |
| Manhattan | 115 | 116⅝ | 114¼ | 114⅞ | 115½ |
| M. L. & T., pfd | 37 | 38 | 36¾ | 37½ | 37 |
| N. Y. Cent | 136 | 136½ | 134 | 134 | 137 |
| Nat. Lead | 38¾ | 38¾ | 37½ | 37¾ | 38⅝ |
| Northern Pacific | 79½ | 80½ | 79 | 79⅛ | 80¼ |
| Omaha | 97½ | 97½ | 97 | 97 | 97½ |
| Pac. Mail | 46 | 46⅛ | 46 | 46¼ | 46⅝ |
| Reading | 24¾ | 25 | 23½ | 23¾ | 24⅝ |
| Southern Ry | 48 | 48¾ | 46½ | 46½ | 48¾ |
| Tenn. Coal & I | 39½ | 42½ | 39½ | 39¾ | 39⅝ |
| Union Pacific | 47½ | 48⅝ | 46⅛ | 46⅝ | 48¾ |
| U. S. Leather pfd | 74 | 74 | 73 | 73 | 74 |
| Wabash | 24½ | 24⅝ | 23½ | 23½ | 24½ |
| C. & W. | 18 | 18¼ | 16⅝ | 17 | 18¼ |
| Western Union | 93 | 93½ | 90½ | 90½ | 91¾ |

#### Chicago Markets

| | Opening. | Highest. | Lowest. | Closing. Jan 24 | Closing. Jan 23 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Wheat—** | | | | | |
| May | 72⅛ | 73¼ | 72¼ | 73¼ | 72 |
| July | 69¾ | 71 | 69¾ | 70⅛ | 69¼ |
| **Corn—** | | | | | |
| May | 33 | 33¼ | 32¾ | 32¾ | 33 |
| July | 33⅛ | 33½ | 33⅛ | 33⅛ | 33¼ |
| **Oats—** | | | | | |
| May | 28¼ | 28¼ | 27¾ | 27⅞ | 28 |
| July | 26½ | 26¼ | 26¼ | 26¼ | 26½ |
| **Pork—** | | | | | |
| Jan | 10 20 | 10 20 | 10 20 | 10 20 | 10 10 |
| May | 10 42 | 10 52 | 10 38 | 10 42 | 10 35 |
| **Ribs—** | | | | | |
| Jan | 5 67 | 5 67 | 5 67 | 5 67 | 5 67 |
| May | 5 32 | 5 93 | 5 87 | 5 87 | 5 90 |
| **Lard—** | | | | | |
| Jan | 5 00 | 5 00 | 5 00 | 5 00 | 5 00 |
| May | 5 20 | 5 22 | 5 15 | 5 15 | 5 17 |

| Received. | | Estimates. |
|---|---|---|
| 32,000 | Hogs | 35,000 |
| 163 | Wheat | 175 |
| 963 | Corn | 375 |
| 331 | Oats | 210 |

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Hogs—Receipts, 30,000, strong to 5 higher; cattle, 4,000, steady; sheep, 11,000, steady.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Wheat—May, 73¼c; July, 70⅝c.

Corn—Jan., 35½c; May, 27⅝c.

Oats—Jan., 26⅝c; May, 27½c.

Pork—Jan., $10.20; May, $10.42½.

Lard—Jan., $5.07½; May, $5.87½.

Ribs—Jan., $5.00; May, $5.15.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Barley—42@54c. Rye—57c. Flax—$1.10

Williams & Preese

# Pre-Inventory Sales

*Our Annual Stock-taking is now in progress and we find a heavy stock of Winter Goods which must be closed out for the greatest stock of Spring Goods ever shown in Racine.* **Room** *is what we want.* **Room** *we must have. We have made prices that will move the following lines:*
*Men's, Women's and Children's*

## *Underwear and Hosiery*

*Blankets and Comforts, Wool Dress Goods and Flannels.*

**Look at this:** *One lot of Men's and Women's Flannelette* **Night Robes** *that should have been here November 1st, but was lost in transit—must be sacrificed—prices regardless of cost.*

Williams & Preese

# WHAT

## *The Development of Wood County Demands*

At Vesper, we offer an excellent opening for a livestock dealer and butcher, the nearest meat market being eleven miles away.

And too, we must have a blacksmith at once. Party now occupying the shop is an old man and will retire on March 1, 1899. Will sell tools cheap and lease shop.

Besides this we have for sale, at all times, improved farms. Bargains for the tenant farmer who can never hope to have a home of his own when lands are worth $45 to $100 per acre.

We offer these farms at $12 and $25 per acre and wild lands, $7 to $15 per acre.

Notice on your map, Wood Co. is not away up on the shore of Lake Superior where you thought it was, no it is a neighbor county in the center of our state, and Vesper is in a hardwood timber district, well watered with creeks and springs, with a very fertile soil. We are favored with two railroads and a good creek running through the village. Our creamery and our saw and shingle mill are advantageous to the settler.

**CALL OR ADDRESS,**

## C. R. GOLDSWORTHY

**VESPER, WOOD CO., WIS.**

Or Union Grove, Racine Co., Wis., at Union Grove first six days of each month.

Timothy—$2.40.
Clover—$6.00.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Butter—Easy; creameries, 13@18c; dairies, 11@16c.

Eggs—Steady; 15c.

Dressed Poultry—Steady; chickens, 7½@8c; turkeys, 9½@11c; ducks, 6@7c.

#### MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Money on call nominally 2½. Prime mercantile paper 2½@3½ per cent. Sterling exchange easier with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.84½@4.88⅞ for demand and at 4.83½@4.83 for sixty days; posted rates 4.83½ and 4.85½; commercial bills 4.80. Silver certificates nominally 59½@60½c; bar silver 59¾c; Mexican dollars 47½c. Government bonds weak; U. S. 3s, 107½; new 4s registered, 128½; do coupon, 129½; 4s registered, 112; do coupon, 112½; 2s registered, 99½; 5s registered, 112; do coupon, 112¾.

#### DAIRY PRODUCTS.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 26.—Butter—Easy; fancy creamery, per lb, 18@18½c; fair to choice, 16@17c; 1-lb prints, fancy creamery, 19c; best dairy selections in good demand and wanted, 14@16c; lines, fair to choice, do, 12@14c; roll butter, 12c; packing stock, do, 9@10c; imitation creamery, 16@17c; grease, 3@6c.

Cheese—Full cream flats, per lb, new, 11½@12c; New York full cream, 11½@12c; Young Americas, 11c; brick, new, 10½@11; limburger, new, 10½@11c; Swiss, new domestic, 12@12½c; imported Swiss, 24c; Sapsago, 22c; farmers', 11c.

#### EGGS AND POULTRY.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 26.—Eggs—Dull; receipts fair; fresh eggs beginning to arrive and decline expected; 17@18c per doz for strictly fresh eggs; cold storage candled, 14@18c.

Poultry—Easy; weather warm and unfavorable. Receipts fair. Dressed hens, 6@7c; dressed springers, 7½@8c; live chickens, 6½@7c; live turkeys, per lb, 7@8c; turkeys, dressed, select, 11c; heavy young gobblers, 9½@10½c; old gobblers, 7@8c; live ducks, 6½@7c; dressed ducks, 7@8c; pigeons live, per doz, 50@75c; do dead, 40@50c; squabs, 1.00; geese, per doz, 6.00@8.00; fancy dressed geese, 7½@8c; culls lower.

#### DRESSED MEATS.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 26.—Dressed Meats—Veal, steady; per lb, 6@8½c; extra fancy 9c; muttons, 5@7c; lambs, 7@10c; roasting pigs, 75c@1.25 apiece.

Hogs—Dressed, per 100 lbs, 3.50@4.25. Market dull. Receipts light.

#### HIDES AND WOOL.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 26.—Hides—Cured, 9½@9¾c per lb; cured No. 2, 8½@8¾c; green trimmed, 7¾@8c; do No. 2, 6¾@7c; bulls, 5½@6½c; dry-salted, 10½@12c; dry-flint, 12@13½c; horsehides, apiece, 1.00@3.25; dry skins, per lb, 14@16c; kips, G. S., long-haired, 9½@10c; G. S. long-haired, No. 2, 7½@8c; fall, 8½@10½c; veal, 8½@11; calf skins G. S., best, 12½@12½c; calf skins, do No. 2, 10½@10½c; deacons, 40@50; pelts, 18@22c, according to estimate of wool.

Wool—Unwashed—Coarse, 18@19c; medium, 19@20c; half blood, 19@20c; fine, 16@17c. Washed—Coarse, 22@24c; medium, 24@26c; fine, 21@22c; cotted, chaffy, burry and bucks, ¼@½c off.

#### FARM PRODUCTS.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 26.—Hay—Good to choice Iowa upland, 7.50@8.50 per ton on track; No. 1 upland, 7.00@8.00; choice timothy, 8.00@8.50; No. 1 do, 7.25@7.50; No. 2 do, 6.00@7.00; clover and mixed, 6.00@7.00; Wisconsin marsh and prairie, 4.50@6.00.

Straw—Oats, per ton on track, 4.00; rye, do, 5.00@5.50; wheat, do 4.00@4.25.

#### SEEDS.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 26.—Seeds—Clover, common to choice, per 100 lbs, from first hands, 3.00@5.00; flax, per bus, 1.25@1.50; timothy, common to choice, per 100 lbs, 2.35@2.55. Jobbing prices, 3.25@3.50 per 100 lb for good to choice clover, and 2.35@2.25 for timothy; onion tops, 1.00@1.50 per bus; onion sets, 1.85@2.25 per bus.

#### NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The sugar war continues and some fresh life has been inserted by the report the Arbuckles are to build a factory in West Virginia.

Bradstreet's makes European and American stocks wheat Jan. 1, 1899, 118,848,000 bush, which is 18,000,000 bush less than Jan. 1, 1898, and 37,000,000 bush less than Jan. 1, 1897.

During this season the price of cattle in Montana has averaged 10 per cent higher than during any season in the history of that state.

The gold shipments from Australia for the year 1898 have amounted to $64,000,000. The shipments to the United States increased by $10,000,000.

The 1898 flax seed crop is estimated will reach 17,200,000 bushels by the Orange Judd Farmer, an excess of 2,000,000 bushels over trade figures.

Bar silver is quoted in New York at 59 cents; Mexican dollars 46½c. Gold premiums are in Rome, 107.62; in Lisbon, 40.00; in Buenos Ayres, 106.00; in Madrid, 29.25.

A treasury statement says: During the last six months the receipts from customs increased from $62,825,020 to $96,045,839, and from internal-revenue sources from $85,498,203 to $108,854,839.

# The Racine Journal. PART TWO.

VOLUME XLVI. RACINE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1899.---TWELVE PAGES. NO. 32


## TROUBLE BREWING IN SAMOA

### Disturbances Caused by Electing a Successor to King Malietoa.

### WARSHIPS SENT TO THE ISLAND

**Pitched Battle Between the Followers of Mataafa and Malietoa—The German President of Council at Apia Held Responsible.**

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Jan. 10.—It is reported that three British and one American warship have been ordered to Samoa, owing to the trouble growing out of the election of the successor to the late King Malietoa.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—An Auckland, N. Z., special says: The British and American consuls were compelled to force the doors of the supreme court at Apia, Samoa in which the German consul had established himself and push him into the street.

AUCKLAND, N. Z., Jan. 10.—Further particulars regarding the disturbances at Samoa show that Mataafas followers numbered 5,000 and that the adherents of Malietoa Tanus only about a thousand in number. There was two hours of fighting between the rival forces, during which several warriors were decapitated. The American consul issued a proclamation claiming the Berlin treaty had the same force as the law of congress and that an insult to the supreme court of Samoa is, therefore, an equivalent to an insult to the government at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The navy department has prepared orders for the cruiser Philadelphia to proceed to Samoa at once to represent the United States interests there. The Philadelphia is due at San Diego Sunday from Acapulco. Meanwhile if any other vessel more quickly available can be found, one of Dewey's fleet for instance will be ordered at once to Samoa in answer to the urgent appeal of the United States consul there. The commander of the war vessel will act and confer with the instructions of the American consul so far as these instructions are in line with the treaty of Berlin which the United States contends must be literally enforced until amended. It would take the Philadelphia sixteen days to make the run to Apia, touching at Honolulu for coal.

The Oregon left Callao on the 11th and should reach Honolulu about February 8th, where she can be intercepted with orders via. San Francisco with the dispatch boat Iroquois. While the attention of the public has been of late drawn from the Samoan islands to other and more important subjects, it appears that interesting events followed one another rapidly in the islands. It has been realized for a long time that there was need for some modification of the terms of the tripartite treaty by which we assumed the joint guardianship with England and Germany, but up to this point it has not been possible to get all the three powers to agree upon any one project. Negotiations have been on foot for some time in relation to the succession to the Samoan throne and it is calculated to lead to ill feeling at least that the German officials should resort to a coup d'etat at this stage of the negotiations. It is believed much responsibility for this arbitrary action must rest upon Raffael, the German president of the municipal council at Apia whose troublesome attitude of late has led to a remonstrance on the part of the other powers. There has been an understanding that he was to be removed to another scene of activity and the supposition is that, getting wind of this intention he precipitated a crisis before his government could reach him with orders. Auckland is 1,800 miles distant and this lack of communication makes the situation more perilous than it would be otherwise. The interests of the United States are in the hands of Lloyd W. Osborn in whose discretion the state department reposes great confidence.

### MATRIMONIAL.

**Miner-Doyon.**

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Miss Maxie Stevens Miner, a former estimable society lady of Racine, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Miner, was united in marriage at her home, Fargo, Da., to Mr. B. H. Doyon, of Madison, Wis. It was a very stylish wedding and many were present from Madison. The bride is an accomplished young lady and was one of the leaders in younger circles of society here for several years. The groom is a rising young business man of Madison. The couple will reside at the Capital City.

### NARROW ESCAPE.

**Mrs. Peter Beffel Falls Through a Trap Door and Strikes on the Back of a Clerk.**

Mrs. Peter Beffel narrowly escaped being killed last night at the store of Slot & Weiderbach on State street. She entered the store for the purpose of doing some trading and walked into an open trap door, falling into a cellar, a distance of about ten feet. In her descent she struck on the back of a clerk, who was rolling a barrel in the cellar at the time, which broke the fall and no doubt saved her from being badly hurt. She sustained a sprained ankle and a number of minor bruises.

## RACINE AT MADISON.

### Well Represented and Whooping it Up For Quarles--Supporters of Mr. Quarles Confident.

Racine was well represented at Madison yesterday, at least twenty citizens being on the ground and all were shouting for J. V. Quarles for United States senator. Among the delegation were: District Attorney C. L. Lukes, C. C. Gittings, F. M. Roberts, Frank Griffith, Edward Gillen, Peter B. Nelson, H. J. Smith, D. F. Griswold, E. A. Tostevin, Mr. Buck and others. It is needless to say that the excitement over the election of a senator to succeed John L. Mitchell is at high tension and the schemes and combinations being worked to defeat Mr. Quarles are many and questionable, to say the least. The uncertainty of men was clearly demonstrated when the first secret ballot was taken last night. It showed Quarles 37 votes, in face of the fact that forty-eight men in a caucus, pledged themselves to him. The second ballot showed 39 for Quarles, but mark the difference when an open ballot was taken. Quarles received 48 votes, while Stephenson dropped from 30 to 19. This is considered a very significant incident in and about the capital building and hotels at Madison. When the Journal representative left Madison at 5 o'clock this morning the Quarles men were confident that he would get 56 votes today, but combinations are being attempted and it appears to be anything to beat Quarles. The Babcock men will never go to Stephenson and it is known that some of them are for Quarles second choice and there are Cook men who are expected to go to Quarles, if they are convinced that their man cannot get there. Mr. Webb, the other candidate for the place, has not even been on the ground.

## TUMBLED FROM A CAR.

### Herman Bernke Seriously Hurt by Falling From a Belle City Electric Car Last Night.

Herman Bernke, a young man residing at No. 1113 Irving place, was seriously injured last evening between 8 and 9 o'clock, by falling from a Belle City Railway Company car on Washington avenue. The gentleman boarded the car and desired to leave it at the corner of Washington avenue and Eleventh street. He rang the bell in the center of the block, but of course the motorman did not stop. Bernke left his seat in the car and opened the front door of the car and stepped out on the platform. At the same time he attempted to grasp the handle of the door to close it, but missed it and fell backward to the street, striking on his neck and head. The fall rendered him unconscious and he was carried to his home. Dr. Elliott was called and found a bad bruise on the back of the head, but the skull was not fractured and the doctor said that he would recover. Today the injured man is all right, but as he was suffering with la grippe when he fell from the car it will be sometime before he is able to get out. Ben Mohrbacker was motorman and he was in no way to blame for the accident.

### WHAT PRESIDENTS COST.

It costs the people of the United States $114,865 a year for a chief executive. His salary is $50,000 and "found," as our western neighbors say. The president's finding is rather comprehensive, covering about every possible requirement of a family. His private secretary, the clerks, doorkeepers, messengers and steward, and three other servants, cost us $33,865 a year. Then there is a contingent fund of $8,000 a year which the president may use according to his discretion.

In furniture and repairs to the White House the sum of $10,000 more, to be used by the direction of the President, is provided by the Nation and is always expended. For fuel alone $3,000 is allowed, and for necessary repairs to the greenhouse there is $4,000.

Altogether the Presidential "finding" annually amounts to the snug sum of $64,865, nearly $15,000 a year more than his salary. The two aggregate $114,865. This is an imposing aggregate, but it is small compared with other Presidents. The President of the French Republic receives as salary $120,000 a year, $32,480 for contingent purposes, and a handsome house rent free. So we get our President rather cheap after all.

## SOME POINTS FOR ALD. TIEDEMAN

### On His Resolution to the Council in Favor of Amending the Law.

### FOR AGE OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

**Commissioner John L. Sieb Looks Up the Constitution—And Furnishes Points for the Seventh Ward Statesman—Who Opposes Kindergartens.**

To the Editor:

I noticed by Tuesday night's issue of your paper that at the last meeting of the council, Ald. Tiedemann had introduced a resolution to the effect that our representatives in the assembly and senate be asked to use their influence to change one of our school laws, namely that the lawful school age of children be changed from 4 to 6 years.

If Ald. Tiedemann will kindly look up Article X Section 3 in the state constitution, he will find that: "The legislature shall provide by law for the establishment of district schools, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable and such schools shall be free and without charge for tuition to all children between the ages of 4 and 24 years, etc.'

The lawful school age for children being fixed by the constitution, it could not be changed by the legislature, and could be done only by an amendment to the constitution.

'By Article XII Section 1, we find: 'Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed by either house of the legislature, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election. And if in the legislature so next chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority or all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people, in such manner and at such time as the legislature shall prescribe; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become part of the constitution, etc.

Did Ald. Tiedemann realize that, before an amendment could be proposed, voted on, entered on the journals, referred to the next legislature, voted on and submitted to the vote of the people, at least four or six years would elapse?

John L. Sieb.

### OBITUARY.

**Bobeck.**

Miss Carrie Bobeck died at 12:45 o'clock last night at her home No. 1433 North Main street, of pneumonia, aged 16 years. Deceased was a popular and estimable young lady and her death casts a pang of sorrow in the community where she resides. She was a daughter of Mr. Anthony Bobeck, who during the past several years has lost four children by death. The funeral will take place Sunday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock from the house and 2 o'clock from the Bohemian church on High street.

**Frederickson.**

Nels F. Frederickson died yesterday afternoon at his home No. 1431 Chestnut street, of typhoid pneumonia, aged 18 years. Deceased was a bright and promising young man and his parents will have the sympathy of all in their sorrow. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon from the undertaking parlors of Robert Peterson on State street, it not being deemed advisable to hold the funeral from the house on account of two other children being sick.

**Garlock.**

Dr. F. R. Garlock received word this morning that his father, Mr. E. Garlock, had died in Carma, Munroe county, New York, at the age of 80, from a stroke of apoplexy. The funeral will occur tomorrow noon at that place. The doctor's mother is still living at the advanced age of 85.

**Anderson.**

Arthur, the eleven months old son of Mrs. Margaret Anderson, No. 1711 Maple street, died this morning. The body will be taken to Camp Douglas for burial.

### GEN. SHERMAN AND THE DOCTOR.

The late Dr. Bliss was for many years Gen. Sherman's physician. Once when the soldier complained, "Your stuff is doing me no good," he replied: "Take Shakespeare's advice, then, and throw it to the dogs." "There are too many valuable dogs in our neighborhood," replied Sherman.

Truth: "What are you worrying about now?"

"I belong to the 'Don't Worry Club' and can't paymy dues."

### DIDN'T LIKE THAT FEATURE.

**Sec. Gage Thinks Tax of One Per Cent. on Capital Surplus and Undivided Profits of Nat'l Banks Too Heavy.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Secretary Gage today appeared before the committee on coinage, weights and measures and gave his view of the Hill bill to define the standard value and regular coinage.

This is a bill which the advocates of currency reform propose to supplement to the currency bill of the banking and currency commission. It makes the gold dollar a standard of value. Gage gave his general approval to the measure but took strong exception to section 17 which proposes to assess one quarter of one per cent tax annually upon the capital, surplus and undivided profit of national banks.

## E. C. WALL REPUDIATES THE 16 TO 1 THEORY

### Wisconsin's Member of Democratic National Committee Thinks the Time Has Come to Speak.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 10.—The Journal prints a letter written by Edward C. Wall, Wisconsin's member of the Democratic national committee in which he repudiates the 16 to 1 theory which in part is as follows: "It is my belief that the doctrine of 16 to 1 is neither Democratic nor a sound business proposition, but that it is in fact entirely opposite to both. I with many others, accept the platforms of 1896, but at this time it seems proper for me to enter, as I now do, my protest as aldermand against a repetition of that mistake. If the leaders, who will control the next national Democratic convention insist upon declaring that the doctrine of 16 to 1 is an article of faith that must be accepted or promulgated by Democrats. I ask to be excused from participation in the next national campaign. It is not my intention however to withdraw from the Democratic party. It principles have been and are still very dear to me. I can wait until the time arrives when the grievious error is abandoned and wiser counsel prevail. I make no protest against the rest of the platform of 1896 and for Bryan, the nominee for president at that time; I have the very highest respect, knowing that he is a sincere, honest and fearless man.'

### WISCONSIN NEWS.

Horace Gardner, who has been a resident of Plymouth since 1855, died yesterday at the age of 92. Mrs. Gardner died in August last and at the time of her death they had been married sixty-seven years. Three sons and two daughters survive, Reuben and Edward of Plymouth, Frank of Fond du Lac, Mrs. Geo. Monk of the town of Plymouth, and Mrs. W. H. Rose of Sheboygan. Mr. Gardner's ancestors came over in the Mayflower.

Charles Krumm, aged 60, an old settler of Manitowoc, was accidentally killed Tuesday night about twelve miles from Manitowoc, while returning from Kellnersville, where he had delivered a load of pianos. He fell from his seat, striking his head on a stone and dying shortly after.

The soldiers' monument to be erected by Z. G. Simmons of Kenosha, will be dedicated July 4. It will be a shaft eighty feet high, resting on a pedestal, approached by steps on all sides. No names will be inscribed on the monument but the dedication will be to the soldiers and sailors of Kenosha. Several pieces of statuary will ornament the base.

It is stated that the Harris heirs have not given up the hope of securing the money left to Oshkosh for a public library and will renew the attack upon the bequest. They will, however, not charge that the city has not fulfilled all formalities, but will attempt to prove that the will is invalid. Eminent legal counsel, though, has ruled that the city's case is invulnerable.

Friends of Miss Jessie Miller, who formerly resided at Marinette, have received word that she has fallen heir to an estate of $8,000 by the death of a wealthy Chicago woman who adopted her and who died two years ago. The girl came to Marinette as a domestic, and later went to Iron Mountain, where she is now. She was notified recently by a Chicago attorney that she would receive the money. She returned to Iron Mountain and resumed her duties as a domestic, and says she will continue the same work.

William Emery of Fitchburg, a youth of 19, was killed yesterday while chopping timber. He was chopping down a tree and in dodging it as it fell, his foot slipped and it fell across his body.

Pensions granted to Wisconsin people: Original—Charles Stump, Milwaukee, $6; John G. Schuette, Muskego, $8; John Ratz, Alma, $6. Increase—John Lloyd, Chippewa Falls, $6 to $8; Albert Klemp, Redfield, $6 to $10; John Hiebing, Sheboygan, $8 to $12. Original widows, and children—Minor of Timothy Driscoll, Watertown, $10.

## A BAD BLOW TO ROSSETTI'S FAME

### William Michael Reveals Some Peculiar Devices of Dante Gabriel.

### INDISCRETIONS OF HIS BROTHER

**Dante Gabriel "Read Old Remnants to Pitch Upon Stunnings Words For Poetry"—A Satire on Inspiration.**

William Michael Rossetti, at the age of 70, says the New York Sun, is giving away the poetic methods and early poetic indiscretions of his brother, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, in a fashion fit to make Dante Gabriel squirm in his solemn last resting-place.

We have spoken already of W. M. Rossetti's publication, in a London magazine, of what he calls the scraps of Dante Gabriel's literary remains; dismal rhymed nonsense, crude violations of good taste and correct prosody, fool products of moments when genius or alleged genius sags, and so on. The surviving brother ought to have burned all this stuff when he collected and edited Dante Gabriel's writings about ten years ago; you would suppose that family pride, to say nothing of literary judgment, would have suggested that as the proper course. But William Michael preserved every scrap as carefully as if it had been manuscript of Petrarch's or Dante Alighieri's himself; and he is now peddling it out infamously to William Waldorf Astor's magazine.

This is not the worst charge of unfraternal conduct which we have to bring against William Michael. In the garrulity which attends his dual capacity of surviving brother and literary executor, he goes so far as to disclose to an unfeeling and humorous public for mechanism of Dante Gabriel's poetic genius. Of all men who ever lived, that painter and poet probably veared most about going down the ages as a maker who made because he couldn't help making; as a mysteriously inspired, inscrutable genius who put a particular dash of color on a particular spot of canvas, or a particular word in a particular place in a line, spontaneously and without conscious effort. Yet here comes his brother revealing one of the most disagreeable affectations and one of the pettiest tricks of composition that we have ever heard of.

It was the custom of the wild-eyed Dante Gabriel, as William Michael now tells us, to hunt "through all manner of old remnants to pitch upon stunning words for poetry." These stunning words, when captured, were carefully written down by Dante Gabriel and preserved for future consultation. William Michael found several of these lists, which his brother had neglected to burn after exhausting their treasures. Other lists, we infer, are forever lost through having been jotted down upon the poet's cuffs for some immediate use in impromptu versification. "I recognize in these lists," says the unbrotherly brother, "various words which appear passim in my brother's poems." Here is a specimen from Dante Gabriel Rossetti's laboriously compiled collection of "stunning words for poetry:"

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bergamot, | Lass-lorn, | Creance, |
| Billowy, | Lustral, | Foreweeting, |
| Bond-service, | Macerate, | Laureole, |
| Cheveril, | Madwort, | Moonwort, |
| Crapulous. | Plenipotence, | Noveities, |
| Dracunculus, | Acrook, | Trifoleate, |
| Euphrasy, | Anelace, | Untressed, |
| Fastuous, | Aughtwhere, | Gittern, |
| Fat-kidneyed, | Barm-cloth, | Someded, |
| Fat-witted, | Gipsire, | Vernage-wine, |
| Fleshquake, | Guerdonless, | Eagle-heron, |
| Flexile, | Letter-lore, | Woodwale, |
| Foolhappy, | Pennoncel, | Chevesaile, |
| Frog-grass | Primerole. | Umbrere. |
| Frog-lettuce. | Recreandise, | Aeromancy, |
| Gairish, | Shift-father | Liverwort, |
| Gonfalon; | Soothfastness, | Alkanet, |
| Gorbellish, | Shent, | Birthwort, |
| Gracile, | Virelay, | Crimosin, |
| Grandulous, | Mahometric, | Empusa, |
| Grogram, | Cautelous, | Flexuous, |
| Hipwort. | Dern, | Trenchpayne, |
| Honeywort, | Eldrich, | Fanion, |
| Intercalary, | Angelot, | Felwort, |
| Ironwort, | Chanterie, | Grisamber. |
| Jacent, | Cherishance, | Jack-a-lent, |
| Jas-hawk, | Citole, | Jobbernowl, |
| Knee-tribute, | Cumber-world, | Muskmelon, |

Now, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, who so industriously dug these lovely parts of speech out of old remnants and other vocabularies of the unusual, had no copyright upon them. William Michael has no copyright on them, either; nor has that eminent Englishman of letters, W. W. Astor. They are the common property of all the poets who read the Sun. From bergamot to music-melon they are at the service of any artist in words now writing in New York ballades, triolets, bouts-rime sonnets, or striving in any way for early Florentine effects. From grogram to grisamber the list is equally at the disposal of all New Jersey troubadours.

In opening, free to all, this mine of marvelious richness we ask only in return that inspired poets who take advantage of the Dante Gabrielian method of spontaneously picturesque expression will refrain from sending their masterpieces to the Sun.

### FOR FAIR WOMEN.

**Oddities, Necessities and Frivolities in Feminine Wear.**

The Princess of Wales possesses fur garments to the value of £12,000. An expert furrier is charged with the duty of overhauling these periodically, and great care has to be taken to keep them free from moths.

Some of the new costumes for street wear consist of a plain or dotted black velvet coat with a fancy vest of colored satin, possibly gray or light ecru, embroidered on the edge or all over, and combined with lace, while the skirt is of cloth matching the rest in color.

Dressmakers give assurances all along the line that velvet gowns will command as great popularity as last year. A touch or two will bring them up to the mode of the moment, and those who are having new and very rich gowns made this year use velvet brightened by large embroidered dots done in a contrasting shade.

Evening gowns as yet are in a tentative state, says the Paris correspondent in the New York Tribune, and it may be too soon to say whether they will be becoming or not. Every style that has come up during the last six months has been declared on its first appearance to be a peril to feminine good looks, but so far each has been adopted and supported. This may also prove true of the new evening corsage, but, to tell the truth, the latter does not look attractive. It laces behind, and is cut with seams to make the figure appear as long and slight as possible: the decolletage is square, and there are no sleeves. The style appears hard and uncompromising, and if it is too he worn the coiffeurs are quite wise in advising a more elaborate style of hair-dressing than has been in vogue.

Just at present the artificial birds in fashion for mourning hats are small black parrots, and there are no such birds in nature. A fashion is in vogue to match the costume in the plumage of the bird trimmings, and manufacturers use their best art to supply the demand. Sooner or later this fashion will be the means of establishing regular farms for the production of feathers for millinery purposes.

Winter skirts are decidedly umbrella shape—they are close-fitting around the hips and flaring at the foot. To be in style they can scarcely fit too closely around the waist. Many of them are gored until they are positively skin-tight. A woman who wears such a skirt must be very particular about the fit of her under-garments—the corset must hug the figure like wax: the underskirts must be fitted and the dress must be worn always over the skirt and corset. It is only in this way that a perfectly snug fit can be produced. The skirt fits like wax to a point about four inches below the belt line; then it begins to flare and gradually continues to flare until it is very wide around the foot.

It will be the style this winter, according to the Philadelphia Times, to wear tan shoes, either high ones or low. The latter call for gaiter tops.

There are various elaborate ways of arranging the versatile tresses for the woman who changes the style of her hair-dressing with the seasons. The soft puff around the face has proved to be becoming to be willingly relinquished, and will, doubtless be worn by the woman with a slender face until some equally becoming style is introduced. Nevertheless, the hair-dressers are talking of hair parted in the center, with loose old-time loops at the sides. Strings of pearls with gold catches are being sold for these loops. Should this singular relic of early Victorian fashions be adopted, many of the pretty women who today, with their soft pompadours, recall miniatures, will look like daguerreotypes. Some of the smart women who herald the modes are wearing the hair low at the neck, even with evening dress, and the near future promises us jeweled nets like those worn when our grandmothers were young. Upstanding loops and knots, with aigrettes, jewels and stiffened loops of ribbons, are what most women affect now for evening wear.

There is a touch of novelty, says a Paris writer in the New York Tribune, introduced into the broad-brimmed velvet hat this season, by lining the brim with a colored velvet. A broad, black hat that rolls up on each side in a manner that faintly suggests the equestrienne is lined with pink. The crown is draped with a black lace scarf, and there are three waving ostrich plumes on one side. A pretty idea on another black hat is an insertion of jets arranged in the brim. Some broad hats have ribbon strings, and suggest the Directoire. A sunken crown is seen on others, and this is lined with a colored velvet or panne. For colors the bright French blue seems to be the most popular.

### THE FLOOD OF GOLD.

It is not often that bald statistics say so much as do those from the report of the director of the United States mint: The world produced 14 per cent. more gold in 1897, the latest full year reported than in 1896. The world coined two and one-half times as much gold in 1897 as in 1896. The world will produce in 1898 complete more gold than it produced gold and silver both in 1888. In these figures there is another reason why we shall not again hear the shouts of 1896 about "a diminishing stock of gold."

## GENERAL WOOD ON CUBA AND THE CUBANS.

### Allowance Should be Made for the Generations of Misrule and Bloodshed by the Spanish Government.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Gen. Leonard Wood, military governor of Santiago, was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the Union League club last night. He received a very hearty greeting when he was introduced. Speaking of Cuba an Cubans he said: "What ever has been done in Cuba has been done not only for the Cubans but for the United States. We have gone down to that island for the purpose of giving those people liberty and it is my experience that they have demonstrated thus far at any rate, that they are quite capable of appreciating what we can do, and their response to such liberty as has been presented to them has been very quick. Of course, we have got to remember that down there we are dealing with people who for a good many generations have had very little voice in public affairs and their whole disposition has been reversed by a system which has compelled deceit and dishonesty and subterfuge in every department of life. When we went there in July, we found things in pretty bad shape and owing to an unfortunate misunderstanding between our people and the Cubans they left the army, or our army, and the Cuban army were somewhat at odds. There certainly was a good deal of feeling on both sides and the problem when the old army withdrew and the new one came was a little difficult, as there was a good deal of sickness and a good deal of distress, in fact more than I have ever dreamed possible in any country, and there was a good deal said of distress on both sides, but we started in by having no secrets of any kind, shape or description. Everything done down there was an open book.

I have tried to draw the army out of the situation at the earliest possible day and tried to impress upon the people that the first thing they had to do down there was to learn to govern themselves, and that the underlying principle of self-government was thorough respect for civil law and that we did not want any lawlessness. We had an army there only as a balance of power to overcome any lawlessness.

All the public places were filled by representatives of the Cubans without exception. I found it of advantage to have a committee, a nominating committee, as I called it, changed often, and suddenly so that they might not be subject to corrupt influence. There has been a good deal, which from our standpoint, is not satisfactory, and which I think could be attributed to the fact that those people have hardly got in the way of trusting themselves to be perfectly open, and the policy pursued has disarmed them to a certain extent, and today so far as I know the respect for the American flag and American people and American good faith is all right."

## BILL IN MANDAMUS CASE.

### Will Amount to Fully $125--May be Taxed Against Mayor and Aldermen -- What Attorney Gittings Says.

Ex-City Attorney C. C. Gittings, attorney for Rev. A. C. Grier, in the mandamus case against Mayor Graham and the members of the city council, stated to a Journal representative that when the case came up before Judge Fish on Jan. 24 it would be dismissed, for the reason that the council had complied with the requirements of the writ. He further said that he would ask for costs in the case and that no doubt they would be allowed and that the prospects were that the same would be taxed up against the mayor and members of the council. As to what would be done in the case of the aldermen who voted to revoke the license at all times, the attorney admitted that he was not clear what would be done. The chances are that the city will be asked to pay the bill. The sheriff's fees in the case will amount to $56 and then there is the retainer fee and cost of issuing the papers. It is safe to say that the bill will not fall far short of $125.

Odds and Ends: Mrs. Hicks—"I told you Mrs. Dix was envious of our new dining room furniture, and you don't believe it." Hicks—"Has she been here and told you so?" Mrs. Hicks—No; but she sent over a box of boy's tools today to Dick."

Maude—All things considered, it is a relic of barbarism, this giving of engagement rings.

Sallie—Yes, it's a reminiscence of obsolete conditon. I wish they'd give bicycles.

# FIVE NEW REGENTS

## For the University; Three for Normal Schools.

## GOVERNOR SCOFIELD TO APPOINT.

**The 18,000 Word Message Meets With Favor—Scofield Says Good-Bye to Factionalism—The Families of the New State Officers—Only One Office in the Capital Where Nobody Smokes—Railroad Commissioner Graham L. Rice.**

Madison, Jan 17.—Governor Scofield is much improved in health and declares that he will not heed the counsel of his physician and go to California. He ought to take a rest. His wife and son Paul are on the Pacific coast and worry for the boy is a part of the governor's load. Then, too, the strain of the summer, politically, was terrible, as those near to him know. It was not so much the dread of defeat (isn't it strange that candidates are ever sanguine?) but the humiliation of the campaign wore him to a nervous wreck. And to have a governor's own party seem to say through a third of their delegates that they don't believe him fit to be governor must have been a bitter pill. What rankled most, however, was the feeling that he was being misrepresented.

**Bothered by Lack of Sleep.**

Scofield hasn't the power to throw off care at the close of business hours, that priceless attribute of some men of great affairs. The smallest thing makes him restless. The visit of a woman who wants her son given a job; the covert threat of some big politician who is denied something; the wording of a sentence in his message—trifles like these Scofield has in his mind all the time. He is a bad sleeper, indeed sometimes he comes to the capitol in the morning with scarcely any sleep and looking it. He has a cook who would die for him (the devotion of his subordinates, both here and up north, has ever been marked); and the neighbors say he calls up the good woman some mornings before 5 o'clock to cook him something to eat, and the scrub women report that he breaks in on them with his greetings some mornings before 6 o'clock. Of course, this is not often, but it shows the intense nature of the man and the sense of responsibility he is under with respect to public affairs. He was vindicated at the polls by something like 40,000 majority; and most men would take their ease happy in possession for two long years; but Governor Scofield can't seem to get away from the haunting thought of 400,000 homes on his shoulders for even one poor hour.

The better ability to have oneself under control becomes a man in a position of great responsibility, but I never meet the little man, unaffected, unspoiled, upright, with his face lined with care and his manner that of a worn-out guardian of the public weal without a sense of homage.

**Scofield's Message.**

Of course the message is still the talk of the law-makers and the politicians. It was 18,000 words long, and would fill fourteen columns of an average newspaper; as against 25,000 in Pingree's; but no one expects the latter's recommendations to be considered by his legislature. I have ever regarded Pingree's success as an evidence of public confidence and still think he succeeds, because voters have reacted to the support of what seems to them frank and outspoken; but it is said the conservative business men of Michigan are no longer in Pingree's train. Governor Scofield's recommendations on the other hand, will have much weight with the legislature. The message is praised by even opposition sheets like the Milwaukee Journal and the populist News. It should be read in the public schools, for the information it affords—the figures, data, etc., of state affairs. It news close to the line of the Republican platform which you remember was a radical exposition of new things; but it is temperate; in fact it might be called a suggestive discussion rather than a bill of directions what to do. Thus, the Milwaukee Sentinel thinks that the governor should have told the legislature how to get rid of the lobby (which it seems to think could be done by compelling the lobbyists to register). But on looking at the message you will find a discussion on the subject that would fill my two columns, with all known laws or authorities quoted, and I'm inclined to think that, together with counsel to wipe out the evil if the legislature can, and a promise of executive sanction to any reasonable measure is about all a governor could do.

It is also noted that the message has between the lines some conciliation for his La Follette opponents. He is a man of strong feelings and after the elections in interviews made it clear that he held that there were two factions in the party, but he is wiser today in not noticing it. He has come to regard himself as the governor of the people, and we shall hear no more from him at least of factionalism. This is the only dignified attitude.

**New Regents To Be Appointed.**

No less than five university regents are to be appointed next month (first Monday in February). Frank Challoner's death (the Oshkosh representative) adds one to the four by expiration of term. Those whose terms conclude are B. J. Stevens, the Madison lawyer; Judge George Noyes of Milwaukee; John Riess of Sheboygan and William Pitt Bartlett of Eau Claire. It is well understood that there will be some changes, but I suspect the first two will be continued. Mr. Stevens is a Democrat (like his Madison colleague, ex-Senator Vilas); but Mr. Stevens gives nearly half his time to the duties of the office and his efficiency and acknowledged fitness have made him pretty nearly "the whole thing." But the Republican politicians may crowd him off the list.

Strangely enough the normal school regents, unlike the 'varsity regents, must be confirmed by the senate. The former, whose terms (three years) expire, are Mr. Fruit of La Crosse; Thomas Jenkins of Plattville and Freeman Lord of River Falls. It is not expected that changes will be made here, though it is early to state, with too much confidence. The senate has yet to confirm the appointments of Messrs. Treat, Bishop and Nelson to the board of control; but no opposition is at all likely. This formality must be attended to within twenty days of the meeting of the legislature. There is likely to be a shift in the board of fish commissioners; the terms of three members expiring in April. Those whose terms of six years expire are Messrs. Henry D. Smith of Appleton; Curry G. Bell of Bayfield, and General E. E. Bryant, the dean of the university law school. Henry C. Adams' term as dairy and food commissioner expires the first Monday in February. There are half a dozen candidates, including Mayor Whelan of Madison. The salary is $2,500 and the term is six years. Halvord Erickson's term as statistician expires at the same time. The game commissioner's (Ellerson) in May.

**Handsome Women in the Armory.**

There was a big time at the university armory the other night, which suggests what excellent opportunities the students have to enjoy the best of music. It is one of a series of four concerts. One of them is to be by Sherwood, the pianist. Of course, he is not so great as Paderewski, but he is the most eminent of our American artists. The first production was the "Messiah" oratorio. Four imported soloists stood in front, two of them ladies, one in green and the other in blue—stunning full-dress costumes. One of the local papers drily remarked: "Singing oratorio music in full dress greatly helps the gate receipts." Homely women must worship God in some other way. There was one old lady who sang so well that she was known as "the Patti of seven states," but she tried to sing oratorio with a full-necked dress and the critics said the "lacked dramatic action." It certainly does seem incongruous to see people in the most extravagant party ball dresses uttering the majestically sacred words that Handel threw into his oratorio 150 years ago. But the world accepts it and the preachers seem to agree it is art. Some musical enthusiasts even say they are greatly uplifted in their souls.

An American tourist was once prowling round Westminster abbey and he ran into a verger in one of the dark corridors. The traveler expressed his admiration of the great edifice and its holy calm.

"And do you have many conversions here?" the devout American asked.

"Conversions," replied the verger, contemptuously, "what do you think this time-honored place is, anyway—a Methodist chapel?"

**New Administration Women.**

One of the remarkable characteristics of the present administration is the fact that all of the new state officers, their deputies and clerks are married men.

The ladies of the administration will promote the welfare of the commonwealth to no small degree during the coming two years. Mrs. Scofield is already well known to Wisconsin people as a hostess of rare tact, a woman of wide culture, a sympathetic friend. Lieutenant Governor Jesse Stone came to Madison from Watertown. During the winter he will live at the Park hotel, and Mrs. Stone will remain at the family home in Watertown. Lieutenant Governor Stone is an Englishman by birth—a native of Lincolnshire.

William H. Froehlich, secretary of state, has held office in Washington county ever since 1881, having been postmaster at Jackson for twelve years. As assemblyman in 1895-97 Mr. Froehlich was a prominent worker for educational interests. Next summer he and Mrs. Froehlich will move to Madison with their five boys and two girls, the eldest of whom is 18.

For the past six years James O. Davidson has been an ardent advocate of the taxation of sleeping car and express companies. Two years ago Governor Scofield vetoed his bills on the ground of illegal passage. As state treasurer Mr. Davidson will doubtless lay a solid foundation for the future liability of public carriers to a rate of taxation. Mrs. Davidson came to Madison from Soldiers Grove some time ago with her two daughters. The family occupies a house on Hamilton street, near Lake Monona.

There is only one office in the capitol where nobody smokes. Attorney General E. R. Hicks sets a good example for his clerks, and they all follow it. For the winter Mr. Hicks will occupy bachelor's quarters on West Gorham street with Senator Stout, Superintendent Harvey and Walter L. Houser. His three boys are in school at Oshkosh, where Mrs. Hicks will remain for the winter. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hicks are prominent workers in the Methodist church.

Superintendent L. D. Harvey is a native of New Hampshire, but he has lived in Wisconsin forty-eight of the fifty years of his life. Miss Harvey is a junior in the university this year, a younger daughter will graduate from the Milwaukee normal next spring, and the youngest is a student in the normal model department. Mrs. Harvey will remain in Milwaukee for the winter.

The most picturesque figure of the administration is Railroad Commissioner Graham L. Rice. In 1887 Mr. Rice established The Morning Journal, the first morning paper in West Superior. He continued his labors as an editor until lack of public appreciation forced him to suspend publication. Since 1888 Mr. Rice has held office almost constantly, and has made himself a power in Douglas county politics. Since the recent campaign the newspapers at the head of the lakes have made great capital of Mr. Rice's big hat in which he appeared at the Republican state convention. He is famous as a story teller and can reproduce the Swedish dialect to perfection.

**Do Railroads Favor the Pass?**

One of Mr. Rice's earliest pleasantries has to do with the free pass. Some one asked him if he thought the railroad companies would work to have this legislative favor continued.

It was a somewhat delicate question to ask the commissioner, who is presumed to be something of a buffer between aggressive tyranny and the dear public. But Rice was equal to it.

"I have my fears," he replied, that the railroads want the free pass to continue its deadly work of corruption. I noticed in getting off the train this very sign: "Keep off the platform."

Mr. Rice has a wife and two daughters up in West Superior, and as soon as he can find a house they will move to Madison.

Mr. and Mrs. Emil Giljohann need no introduction to Madison society, and if practice makes perfect, Mr. Giljohann should prove one of the most efficient insurance commissioners Wisconsin has ever known.

ORLANDO BURNETT.

## PLAN FOR DOUBLE HOUSE.

**Design For a Handsome Dwelling For Two Families.**

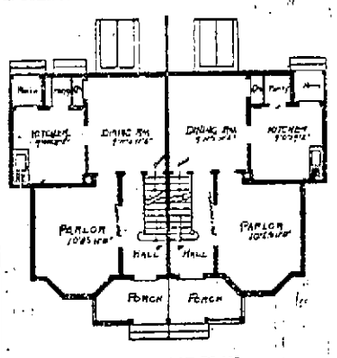
[Copyright, 1899, by George Palliser, 32 Park place, New York.]

In many localities recently built up you will find houses of this description. Some are good, but most of them bad examples of double houses. Great care and judgment should be used in planning the rooms and selecting the exterior finish. All rooms should be planned so that closets may be provided, especially chambers. It is no comfort to live in a house where all your clothing has to be hung up subject to dust, moths and dampness or be put to the ex

PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

tra expense of buying wardrobes, which really take up as much space as the average closet and are equally hard to move.

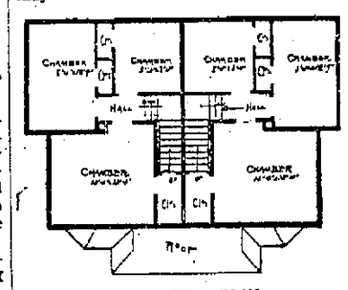
Such a house as we here place before you is a typical double house. It has kitchen, dining room and parlor on the first floor. The kitchen is provided with a sink and a spacious pantry and opens on a rear porch. The stairs to the cellar are in a corner of the dining room and are shut off from view by a door. The parlor is connected with the hall by a large por




FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

tiere and with the dining room by a door. Each house has a hall and a piazza, and if necessary the party wall may be built clear through the piazza, thus making it absolutely private. There is also a way of reaching the cellar by the exterior steps covered with folding doors.

In cases where two families—brother and sister, for instance—wish to live apart and yet be near each other they may have a door cut through the dining room, which will virtually make the house one. At night, to render all things secure, the door may be bolted on both sides. On the sec-




SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

ond floor there are three fine chambers, each containing a large closet. Each room is separate and complete in itself, and all three rooms are connected by the hall leading direct to the staircase. There is also a small finished room in each attic to be used as servants' bedchamber or storeroom. The dimensions over all are in width 40 feet and in length 28 feet. This class of buildings are popular, readily rented and always salable.

## TYPES OF ARCHITECTURE.

**Various Styles and Orders Are Imitations of Nature.**

The best types of architecture are those which are founded upon the imitations of nature. In fact, the different orders and styles which have come down to us from the ancient Greeks, and which prevailed in the middle ages, arose in this way. The Doric, Ionic and Corinthian styles were the most ancient, but after that came the Norman, the Gothic and the Renaissance styles. The names are significant, for they show that different nationalities introduced the different styles, though the principles were gradually discovered and do not belong to any one nation.

The imitations of nature are embodied in the different styles and orders. The Ionic capital is the imitation of a shell; the Corinthian capital is an imitation of the acanthus leaves; the Gothic arch is an imitation of the arches which abounded in the forest; the Norman style is supposed to have come from imitating the rocks—the solidity and massiveness of the mountains are in it; the Egyptian style comes from imitating the lotus leaf and blossom, and the Assyrian from imitating the terraces in the sides of the mountains.

It is said that the column owes its beauty to the fact that it follows the proportions of the human form in its height and breadth, the width being one-eighth or one-tenth of its height.

The column and the arch were late inventions and came to us from the Greeks and Romans and were borrowed by them from the Persians, Assyrians and Babylonians. They were not used by the aboriginal Americans, though there are a few "palaces" in Central America in which columns appear at either side of the doorways and arches appear in the corridors, though they are not true arches, for the sides are drawn in and are not keyed together, as in the pure arch.—American Homes.

**Painted Floors.**

To keep a painted floor in good condition it must be dusted every day and oiled once a week. Crude oil is good for this purpose and should be applied with a flannel or other lintless cloth. Rubbing afterward with cheesecloth preserves the polish. Where milk is plentiful it forms an excellent substitute for oil, and is preferable in point of cleanliness. The expense, including labor and materials used in preparing an ordinary floor, is from $4 to $6. Nothing is gained by the housekeeper attempting the task herself, as an amateur is apt to use twice the material required by one who thoroughly understands the business.—Ladies' Home Journal.

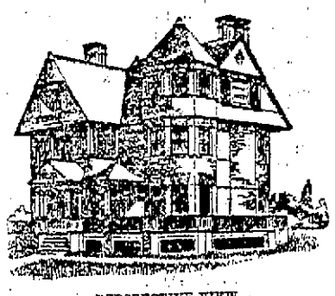
## BRICK VENEER HOUSE.

**Appearance Neat and Artistic and Cost Moderate.**

[Copyright, 1899, by George Palliser, 32 Park place, New York.]

When home structures shall all be of brick or stone and clay products, then may it be truly said that we shall have reached the age of reason. This time will as surely come as that time itself lasts, it is safe to predict. The general improvement in brickmaking and coloring of the last few years has done much to help this time along, and now the man who wants to build a brick house can, in many favored locations do so almost as cheaply as he can one of frame. Good brick at $5 per 1,000, making it possible to lay them at $12 per 1,000, is today as cheap as frame, and as a measure of utility and artistic appearance the brick stands first, and it is decidedly the best.

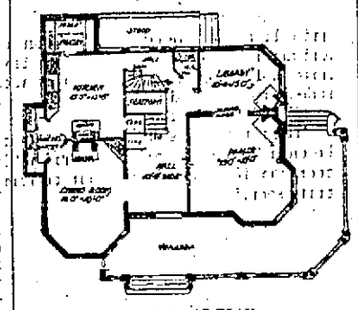
The greatest trouble has been in the artistic treatment of brick. Few architects know how to use a cheap product



PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

and get results showing artistic merit, and the building of brick country homes has been left to the ordinary bricklayer, who has ditched the artistic end of it by his greed to lay up the largest quantity as a day's work, and the most money to be made is his objective point.

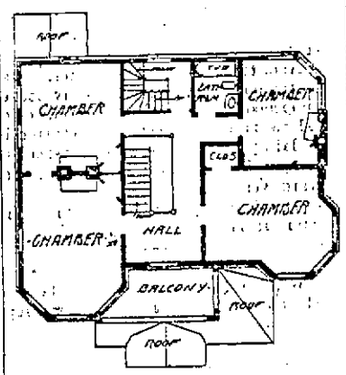
In artistic brickwork the bricks that are generally despised the most by the maker have the best effect. Hence the bricks known as hard heads, swell bellies, etc., being vitrified and turned black by burning, can be utilized and artistically mixed in with the different bonds and undreamed of effects obtained. The ordinary Flemish bond with the headers of vitrified ends produces a most pleasing effect, and if all



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

the bricks can be got of the vitrified kind and they are carefully worked so much the better.

Another thing having much to do with brickwork is the mortar joint. This in rough material should be large and the joint worked in hollow with a tool which presses it in solidly between the bricks, lines it up and equalizes the lines, displaying the brick prominently and enabling the builder to lay his uneven brick to line and average up a true surface. The old brick buildings of Nuremberg are done in this way, and their age—over 500 years for many of them—proves the wisdom of it. Mortar composed half of lime and cement with good sharp sand is the best for lasting. It is also best for color and needs no coloring at first and always improves




SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

by age if properly mixed at the start. By all means let us get to brick as soon as we can. Then let it be artistic brick, and let the brick be brick and the wood be wood—no deception, no paint on the brick, no plastering over with mortar—and the result will be pleasing.

The illustration shows a frame house veneered, the frame being sheathed and papered and four inches of brick set on exterior. This is anchored to the wood by hoop iron anchors turned up about 1½ inches and nailed to the frame, the other flat side being three inches long, laid and built in the joints as laid, which is very simple and desirable. The design is good. The brick stops at the attic floor, and the balance is of wood, with shingle or tile finish. The roofs can be of slate or tile, the whole forming a most agreeable and artistic appearance at a very low cost. Consider brick a little more when you go into your next building scheme.

**Rag Carpets.**

A very pretty carpet for a Dutch or delft blue room may be made of white and blue rags in hit or miss effect with a deep blue border, says The Ladies' Home Journal. White cloth of any kind can be colored the required tint either with indigo or the regularly prepared household dye. Rag carpet is woven in breadths of a yard in width and in any length required. One breadth in solid color can form the bordering if desired. If warp is used one pound and one ounce of rags will be required for one yard, but the fabric will be more loosely woven and not as durable. Silk can be used instead of cloth, and even old ingrain or three ply carpeting. Old brussels carpets are rewoven by some weavers into very oriental looking floor coverings.

**Cold Air Duct.**

When the furnace is set, if not put in when the house is built, the man who set it will want a duct to the outside from which to take in air for the furnace. This should be provided for when the walls are built, else you may have to tear loose a place which cannot easily be made tight again.—American Homes.

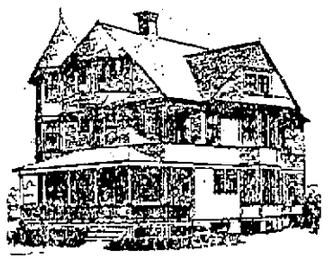
## COMFORTABLE HOME.

**Design For a Dwelling to Cost About $4,500 to Erect.**

[Copyright, 1899, by George Palliser, 32 Park place, New York.]

It is an easy matter for a man with plenty of cash to buy a large house and get what he needs, but it is the man with very little money, puffed up with notions of his own importance, financially, mentally and otherwise, who has the most dangerous rocks and shoals threatening him as a buyer.

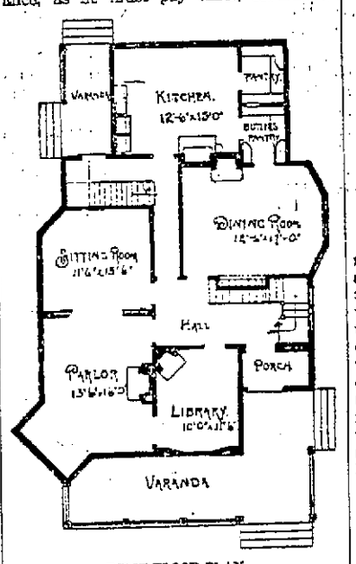
In the first place, this class of buyers are the most numerous, and, in the second place, they have been specially catered to by the many speculative building companies and loan associations, which have all had them in tow and have been putting up hundreds of houses with a view to shoving them off on unsuspecting buyers, and today there are thousands of houses within a radius of 20 miles of New York city of this class awaiting buyers,



PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

some companies having over 100 complete and ready for use. The sellers are persistent, and when they do get hold of a buyer with a few hundreds of dollars their agent stays by him till he lands him in the net and secures his cash. The arts and wiles resorted to by these concerns would fill a book, and the history of some of them would make mighty interesting reading.

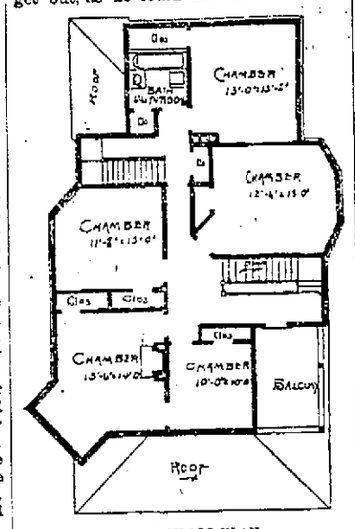
A man with $500 in cash and an income of $1,500 a year cannot afford to go into deeper water than his income will allow. Even the most prosperous man cannot afford to pay more rent than 25 per cent of his income, and 20 per cent ought to be the limit. So that he who buys a new house at, say, $5,500, paying $500 on account and agreeing to pay $55 per month on the balance, or $11 per month on each $1,000, is loading himself with a vengeance, as he must pay taxes, insurance,




FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

assessments, water rates, gas bills, repairs and what not. The company tells him he will own the house in so many years. Sometimes he will, and often he will not, as there is no guarantee as to time on the part of the company, this being the dark end of the transaction, made light of. It is only when a member, at the end of three years or so, tries to withdraw that he finds how much he has paid on account.

I know of one case where at the end of three years the company credited the grand sum of $1.50, or 50 cents a year, on a $5,000 loan, paid at $55 a month, and the member was rather surprised to find he had paid over 13½ per cent for his money for the three years' use of it, and that poor fellow is still in the toils. He could not get out, as he could not borrow $5,000




SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

anywhere else. And there are lots of others in the same boat. Depend upon it, if you want a house it is best to go to some legitimate architect, tell him your story and let him advise you and keep you within your means. Pay no more interest than you would rent, and you are safe.

Such a house as this design shows can be constructed for about $4,500, and it is just such a property as could be bought for $7,500, yet it is possible for a shrewd business man to get it for about $5,500, as a lot can be bought to build on readily and easily when the plans are shown. The new year is a good time to start aright. Let every man do his own thinking and build to save money for himself. And if those few remarks help him they will not have been written in vain. The design tells its own story and is just the kind of plan to help the thinker along to the right result.

**Walnut Stain.**

Here is a homemade formula for a reddish walnut stain said by those who have used it to be very good: One quart boiled linseed oil, five ounces burnt umber, a pinch of lampblack, three ounces japanning. To make darker add more burnt umber and a bit more lampblack. Use a week later.—Exchange.

## ELEGANT SUMMER HOME.

**Style Is Modern Colonial and Is Suitable For the Seaside.**

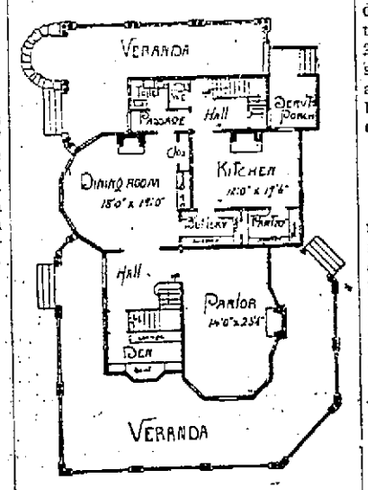
[Copyright, 1899, by George Palliser, 32 Park place, New York.]

In the quaint fellowship of the old buildings of the days prior to the Revolution, many of which are still to be seen in the states of Connecticut, New York and Massachusetts, we have learned much, and the good things of that period are today shining examples of the excellent taste and workmanship of our forefathers. That time is known as the Georgian period, which was prolific in buildings which have fortunately come down to the present time in a fair state of preservation. In my judgment, Connecticut is at the head of the list in this old work and has

PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

more of the old fashioned homes than New York and Massachusetts combined. The settlement of this state was at a time when the best ideas of American expansion abounded, and it was the bone and sinew of brave men, guided by a most commendable quality of brains, that produced such stanch structures.

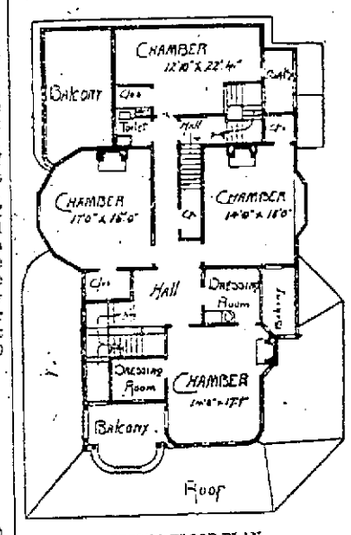
I can remember a few old buildings in Norwich, Conn., that stand out in my mind's eye as monuments of colonial days. I can easily bring myself to see their constructors hewing the trees and squaring them into form for the frames, the chief




FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

man with his square and tools laying out and shaping the work for his subordinates to cut, mortise and frame. And then, when all was framed and ready to be put together, all the farmers in the section drove up and helped, and a big raising bee was the result, and they all had an interest in the building, for did not they help to raise it? These good old times are memories now, which come to us only when our eyes rest on what remains of some of these venerable homes, which we like to contrast with present times and usages.

Today, with the improved machinery of sawmills and for woodworking generally, combined with the practical theories of




SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

balloon framing and quick constructional methods, a house as here shown springs up as if by magic.

This design was erected on piers having only a small cellar under the kitchen part. The first, second and third floors are finished in wood entirely, filled and varnished, and the floors are all lined, deadened with paper and laid in cypress. The exterior is of shingle finish and stained. The chimneys are of stone and the open fireplaces of brick, with wood mantels, making a very comfortable summer home. The style is colonial, of modern bent, born of its antique neighbors. It stands among them agreeably, and as a fair sample of present times holds its own, enjoyed by its owners and their friends beyond measure. Such homes by the seashore for those who can afford them are the elixir of life and afford the change needful for health and longevity.

**Cutting Rafters.**

It is sometimes necessary to cut a whole lot of rafters of various lengths for some complicated roofs. Short and odd lengths can readily be obtained when the run of rafter and the pitch are known. First mark plumb cut at foot of rafter and measure from that. Take 12 inches on the blade of the square and the rise of the rafter on the tongue, 8 inches if a third pitch or 12 inches if a half pitch, and measure off as many spaces as the run of the rafter, or one-half the width of the building. The tongue gives the down cut, and the blade the cut at the foot of rafter, fitting the plate.—American Homes.

**Polishing the Piano.**

Pianos and fine pieces of furniture should never be touched with patent polishes. A musician who lives among pianos and fine musical instruments says this: "A bucket of cold water and a chamois skin are the best things with which to clean a piano. After the instrument has been thoroughly gone over, a dry chamois and plenty of 'elbow grease' do the rest."—Chicago Tribune.

## FRENCH INCOME TAX.

**The New Scheme—How the Percentage Is Settled.**

Some particulars have been made public of the income-tax scheme which will be submitted to the chamber of deputies by M. Peytral, the minister of finance, says the London Post. The tax, it was known, was to have for its basis the "external signs of wealth." The rent paid by the taxpayer will be the principal point taken into consideration by the taxgatherers, but such indications as the number of servants kept, carriages, horses, autocars, yachts, pet dogs, parks, gardens, ponds, and lakes will not be overlooked. The percentage is to be settled yearly by the financial bill. The minister of finance proposes to fix it the first year at 2½ per cent on incomes estimated according to the foregoing indications. The mode of computation in Paris will be as follows: There are five classes, represented by figures 4, 4½, 5, 8 and 10. The figure 4 in Paris represents the lowest class, with a rental of 500 francs. This sum multiplied by 4 gives the taxable income as 2,000 francs. But the principle adopted is that every one whose income does not exceed 2,000 francs is exempt from income tax. The progressive character of the tax is arranged thus: Assuming the income to be, say, 6,000 francs, no charge is made on the first 2,000 francs, the second 2,000 francs is assessed at 1¼ per cent, and all above these 4,000 francs at the full rate of 2½ per cent. There is also a provision for a rebate of one-tenth to every family having two children, and this rebate increases in proportion to the number of children. But no rebate is proposed under this head from any income exceeding 20,000 francs. The scheme strikes one simply as another tax on luxuries, and in that respect it will doubtless be agreeable to the radicals and socialists.

## MARRIAGES OF TO-DAY.

There are fewer marriage in proportion to population than formerly; families are smaller; they are less coherent; they are less lasting. In England the marriage rate fell from 17.2 per cent in 1851 to 15.2 per cent in 1881, and from 1873 to 1888 the ages of men and women who married rose respectively from 25.6 and 24.2 to 26.3 and 24.7. The rise in the number of divorces, 1860-1885, was universal.

In 1871 England and Wales show 1 divorce to 1,020.4 marriages; in 1879, 1 in 480.83. From 1867 to 1886 divorces in the United States increased 157 per cent, while the population increased 60 per cent. One of the causes of change is the whole modern movement of liberation—of subjects from sovereigns, slaves from masters, wives from husbands and children from parents. A more special cause has been the growth of large cities, which completely alter the environment of the organism.

Men become less dependent on women for their home needs, and women have resources and interests which the simple life of the country denies them. Then, too, attachments formed on slight acquaintances of underlying traits of character are less likely to prove lasting. The number of marriages among women of higher education is less than among the uneducated. Of 1,486 ex-students of the chief women's colleges of England only 208 married.

**"The Divine Comedy" from Memory.**

A Neapolitan professor has just performed a remarkable feat. Some time ago he offered to make a bet that he could recite the whole of Dante's "Divine Comedy" by heart. His ability to do this was doubted, and his wager was taken up. A select audience was invited to hear the professor, who declaimed from 8 o'clock in the evening until 2 o'clock the next afternoon. The reciter stopped occasionally, but it was not because he had forgotten the poem; it was simply to moisten his tongue with sugared water. He won his wager, for the audience had to confess that he got through the 15,000 verses, more or less, of which the poem is composed, without the least difficulty.—London Globe.

**A Beauty of the Arctic.**

There is a beautiful bird called the rosy gull, very few specimens of which exist in any museum, and whose entire life is spent in the immediate neighborhood of the eternal ice that surrounds the north pole. A paper describing these curious birds was read at the recent meeting of the American Association in Boston by Mr. John Murdoch. They follow the advance of the ice towards the south as winter comes on, keeping near the loose edge of the floating pack ice, and then retreat with it toward the north when the summer sun begins to rise high upon the Arctic circle. The bird is small and of a deep rose color, whereas all other gulls are white.

**Training the Otter.**

It is said that Indian fishermen have an ingenious way of training the otter. They catch the small cub and put a collar round the throat. The little creature, finding itself unable for days together to swallow anything it catches, gives up trying to do so, and firmly believes for the rest of its life that an otter can only swallow such food as it receives direct from its master's hand, and, accordingly, it faithfully brings to the bank all the fish it may capture.

**Wanted It Badly, Too.**

Brown—"Did you ever see a man who really wanted the earth?" Towne—"Oh, yes." Brown—"Who was he?" Towne—"A first-trip passenger on an ocean steamer."—Brooklyn Life.

# THE UNDOING OF A DOUBLE

BY HUGO ST. FINISTERRE, M.D.

AUTHOR OF "WHO'S WHO," ETC., ETC.

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[CONTINUED.]

## CHAPTER XVII.

If you should ever be approached while hiding in a swamp by a ferocious bloodhound who is looking for you, and you haven't time to climb a tree, the best thing to do is to shoot, taking care to make your aim accurate and not losing any time in carrying out the proceeding.

The terrible brute that had come upon my hiding place probably did so by accident, for his sudden stoppage and stare showed his momentary surprise. He was of unusual size and as black as midnight. There was not a

*He leaped.*

white hair on his body, and his big ears hung like flaps of ink colored silk. The massive jaws, with their prodigious strength, were parted sufficiently to show the blood red mouth and tongue and the white fangs, which perhaps had been sunk into the throat of more than one panting fugitive. The glitter of his eyes was like that of a rattlesnake.

He emitted a cavernous mutter instead of baying, and the twitching of the iron muscles over the broad chest and legs showed that he was gathering his mighty power for a leap at me. If the other brute was mistaken as to my identity, there was no hesitation on this one's part.

He leaped, but instead of striking me banged against the side of the dugout, almost upsetting it, and floundered, struggling into the water, where he drifted off as lifeless as a log, for I had sent my bullet through his heart.

"If this thing goes on," I thought, "I shall corner the bloodhound market. I have enough charges left for two more, provided their masters do not compel me to use my ammunition upon them."

Although I had freed myself from one peril, in doing so I had subjected myself to another equally to be dreaded. That more than one of my pursuers were in the neighborhood had been proved, and the report of my revolver would guide them to the spot where I was hiding. It would not do to hesitate, and forcing the dugout from under the bank I drove it down stream with might and main, not ceasing my efforts until I had gone several hundred yards and was shut out by a bend in the stream from sight of the spot abandoned. It was taking startling chances of detection by some of the prowlers along the bank, but undoubtedly it was the best thing to do, and there was no means of knowing if I had succeeded in my purpose.

At the first sight of a favoring spot I again ran the boat ashore and stepped out. Then with my foot I kicked it adrift. The sluggish current would not carry it far before it was observed, but the finder would have to hunt a long while to learn its starting point, and the floating body of the dead hound could give little or no help in the search.

This experience had forced me to action which, whatever might be its result, was preferable to remaining idle under the bank. Using the sun as best I could for a guide, I plunged into the swamp, walking with vigorous stride and the purpose of getting out of it as soon as possible.

My success was more than I anticipated. As it proved, I was close to the edge of Black Man's swamp, the creek debouching from it and flowing across the open country at a point within a quarter of a mile from where I emerged.

As yet nothing was seen or heard of the party that was hunting so industriously for me, and I surveyed the landscape with an interest that perhaps may be imagined. It seemed to me I could not be far from the place where I entered the swamp on the previous night, but it was impossible to identify a single landmark. I was in one of the most unproductive sections of the Mississippi. To my right was a cotton field, a few bolls, like flecks of snow, showing what remained of the first picking, and in the distance was a similar prospect. To my left the fields, reaching as far as the vision extended, gave no signs of having been cultivated for years. On the edge of the horizon appeared a house, or, rather, a grove of trees, from which a column of smoke, lazily ascending, disclosed that a dwelling was nestling within their embrace.

It was evident that I had come out of the swamp at some point quite distant from where I entered it, for everything appeared new.

It was to be supposed that the single dwelling in sight was near some highway, toward which I decided to press, debating on the way whether to stop at the residence of the planter, applying for food and appealing to that chivalry which is one of the most marked characteristics of southerners. Surely I could convince some one to dissociate me from the miscreant that had brought all this trouble. When an ignorant negro like Pete noted the fact with only the starlight to aid him, there ought to be more than one white man with penetrating vision.

This, I say, ought to be the fact, but my experience on the previous evening warned me that it was unsafe to count upon it. I had stood for part of an hour face to face with a mob in the glare of a light that showed my face and figure clearly, and yet every one of them believed me to be Hank Beyer, and that, too, when Beyer himself was in the room and one of my accusers.

It must be confessed that my tormenting hunger was the deciding factor in the problem. I determined to take the risk and make my way to the house of the planter, announcing myself as the victim of a strange combination of circumstances and begging that if I was to be lynched I might have the privilege of parishing without the additional pang of starvation.

From where I stood the ground was open until a distance of several hundred feet was reached, when a zigzag fence led in the direction of the house upon which I had fixed my hopes. Here and there trees were growing, and in some places the grass and weeds attained unusual height. These would afford partial concealment should it be necessary to appeal to anything of that nature. The ground around me remained wet and spongy, but the rising slope proved that dry soil would soon be reached.

These reflections occupied much less time than has been taken in the telling. Turning my back on the swamp that had been the scene of so many stirring experiences, I strode in the direction of the plantation, little dreaming of the still more extraordinary adventures that awaited me.

The most puzzling features of the situation just then were the silence and apparent inactivity of the vigilantes that had pursued me into Black Man's swamp. There must have been a large number of men there, all armed and accompanied by a pack of hounds seemingly with the ability to trail an eagle through the air, but when I looked around not a living man or animal was visible, nor did any sound issue from the dismal recesses to show they were within the swamp.

The curious situation was inexplainable, yet it had the best of causes, of whose nature I never dreamed.

With the zigzag fence on my left I had not walked far when something in the appearance of the rails in advance that were serving me as a guide arrested my attention. It was as if one of the crosspieces that supported the horizontal rails had suddenly become endowed with life. It moved and wabbled unaccountably and suggested that a person or animal had something to do with it. Stopping short and studying it for a minute or two, the explanation appeared—a man was leaning with one arm on the top of the fence and waving his hat with the other. Moreover, he was a negro, and since his face was turned toward me it was evident he was making some kind of a signal for my benefit.

So far as I could ascertain, he had no companion, and nothing, therefore, was to be apprehended in approaching him. I walked forward at a rapid pace, while, donning his old hat, he came forward to meet me. His black countenance glowed with pleasure, mixed, as it seemed to me, with some misgiving. He had no weapon, but carried a basket in one hand, and I recognized him as Erastus Brown, Colonel Mansley's servant.

"Hello, Marse Hank!" he said when within speaking distance. "I'ze been lookin fur yo'."

"What do you want of me?"

"I'ze got a letter for yo'. Hole on a minute."

Setting down his basket, he began hurriedly searching his clothing for the missive, while I looked on more perplexed than ever. A letter for me! Who was the writer, and what could it mean?

As the search progressed it became almost furious. He jammed a big hand first under one shoulder, then under the

*A man was leaning with one arm on the top of the fence.*

other, then hurriedly through the side pockets and into his trousers, repeating the action again and again with greater earnestness and vigor, while his expression grew anxious and scared. He crooked his finger in the sides of his huge shoes, took off his hat, peeped in, and then shook it out, as if the missive might have been hiding somewhere inside, but in vain, for the letter could not be found on or about him.

"Beats de debbil, Marse Hank, but I hab lost dat letter sartin suah!"

"Are you sure it was meant for me?"

"No mistake 'bout it."

"Who wrote it?"

"Miss Esther, and she'll broke my head when she finds I hab lost it. Doan' see how I could hab been so disrumcarless."

## CHAPTER XVIII.

The strange thrill that passed through me upon hearing the declaration that Miss Esther Mansley had sent a letter to me by the hand of her servant quickly vanished when I came to consider the announcement.

The negro believed me to be Hank Beyer, for he addressed me as such and showed it in everything he did and said. His mistress held the same belief when she left her home and raised the window of my prison and helped me to escape. Even if Erastus had the missive with him I could not open it, for it was intended for another person.

My interest centered upon the basket at his feet.

"What have you in that?" I asked.

"Dat? I like to furgot 'bout it. Dat's full ob wittles dat Miss Esther told me to gib to yo'. She put 'em up fur yo' hers'f and told me to keep huntin fur yo' till I found yo', as she reckoned yo' must be powerful hungry. Hab yo' got any appetite left, Marse Hank?"

"Have I any appetite left!" I repeated, almost dazed by the glorious tidings. "Ah, but let me test the question!"

Erastus handed me the basket, and, restraining my eagerness, I gently removed the snowy napkin inclosing the pone, the corn cake and the game and gazed entranced upon the contents.

There are some scenes too sacred to be dwelt upon and to which the pen cannot do justice. Let it suffice to say that when I passed the basket back to the servant he remarked, with a grin:

"Yo' hain't left a crumb, Marse Hank. Shall I go and get a carload more fur yo'?"

"I have plenty, thank you," I replied dignifiedly, "but you must remember that that is the first mouthful I have had since last night."

His eyes expanded, and he twisted his thick lips into form to emit a whistle.

"Gorrymation, if dat had been me I'd died two, free days ago!"

I looked toward Black Man's swamp. Still it gave no sign of life.

"Well, Erastus, now that the hungry has been fed, what do you think I ought next to do?"

"Hanged if I know! Miss Esther had writ it all down in dat letter and said as how dat would explanify matters."

And the worried fellow renewed his search for the missing missive, making it so thorough that he removed each shoe and shook it out, but the former hunt had established the fact that it was nowhere about him.

I felt uneasy in remaining near the swamp, from which my pursuers were likely to emerge at any moment.

"Erastus, I am going home with you. Lead on."

"I guess dat's what Miss Esther expects from de way she looked at me when she handed me dat letter."

"Don't think any more about it," I remarked, with an odd pang of jealousy that so unworthy a person should be the recipient of a missive from the dainty hand of Colonel Mansley's only daughter.

"Beats de debbil!" muttered Erastus, finally giving up the hunt through his clothing and scrutinizing the ground as he walked onward, with me beside him, furtively glancing every few seconds over my shoulder.

"Do you know a darky named Pete who lives in Black Man's swamp?" I asked, with a view of diverting his attention from the subject that distressed him.

Erastus stopped short, with a sort of gasp, and stared at me.

"Why do yo' ask dat question, Marse Hank? Yo' knows dat eberbody in de world knows dat worthless nigger. He's a bad man. Doan' yo' trust him."

"I must say I don't fancy his looks and manner and might have known that you are acquainted with him. Why does he make his home in the swamp?"

My companion must have thought I was pretending ignorance, but all the same he answered with engaging frankness:

"His fader was Big Tom, who runned away afo' de wah. He war de slave ob Gin'ral Witherspoon and one day killed his oberseer. He tuk to de woods, slowed de dogs dey hunted him wid and libed dar till he died."

"His wife accompanied him, I suppose?"

"Yaas, and dar son Pete was bohn dar and hab libed dar ebor since."

"What is there so bad about Pete?"

"Why, I hab heerd it said," replied Erastus, lowering his voice to a confidential key, "dat he ain't none too good to stole chickens. What yo' t'ink ob dat, Marse Hank?"

"It is awful," I replied, with a shudder. "I have my suspicions that he is degraded enough to indulge in such wicked doings."

"I doan' say so myself, fur I nebber hab met him when—dat is"—

"You have never met him when?"

"When—dat is, when I sometimes takes a walk by moonlight," explained Erastus, with considerable embarrassment.

This was amusing in its way, but I was eager to question the servant about the family of Colonel Mansley and saw no way of doing so. Evidently he had not a grain of doubt that I was the real Henry Beyer, who, as the accepted suitor of Miss Mansley, could impart information to others. The questions which I would have asked, therefore, would have made me ridiculous in his eyes. His mistress, having reason to believe I was in hiding somewhere in the neighborhood and knowing my personal danger, had sent her servant with food and a letter which, unfortunately, he had lost on the way.

There were other points, however, upon which it was safe to question the African.

"Erastus, what made you leave me so suddenly last night?"

"Yo' knows, Marse Hank. It war de cry ob dat bloodhound."

"But he was looking for me, not for you."

"I know dat, but I war wid yo'. Dem critters sometimes get t'ings mixed, and he might tuk me fur yo' se'f and not found it out till he had chawed me up."

"Have you seen anything of the dogs and men today?"

"Seed a party go by de house, but dey didn't stop. Dey had a dox wid 'em. Miss Esther seed 'em, too, and she turned white as def. Den she writ dat letter and put up de stuff to eat and told me to try to hunt yo' up. Gorrymation, I didn't know whar to look fur yo', but I jes' dug ahead till I happened to see yo', and den I nearly swung my arm off tryin to hurry yo' up."

"Has Colonel Mansley said anything in your hearing about me and the affair of last night?"

The face of the African became grave, and he lowered his voice.

"Dar's somethin goin on atween him and Miss Esther dat gits me. Dey

*He eagerly handed it to me.*

had a long talk togeder dis mawnin, and den he had me saddle de big bay hoss, and he jumped on his back and rode away like de debbil."

"Where was he going?"

"Hain't no idee, but it looked as if he meant to ride de bay to def and he'll doot, too, if he doan' driv rein on him purty soon."

We were approaching the residence of the gentleman of whom we were speaking. It was a disappointment to learn that he was absent, for it interfered with my plan of appealing directly to him. However, I could not think he would be gone long.

I was on the point of asking a question of no special import when Erastus uttered an exclamation, and I turned toward him to learn the cause. He had caught sight of an object in the path ahead and broke into a run for it. I saw something white lying on the ground and knew what it was before he added joyously:

"Dar's de letter dat Miss Esther writ fur yo' dat I lost!"

And, picking it up, he eagerly handed it to me.

"I doan' s'pose it doan' make no difference, Marse Hank, and, if it's all de same to yo', yo' needn't obserwate anyt'ing 'bout my losin it."

"I certainly shall make no mention of it."

And, to show my indifference, I was on the point of placing it in my pocket unopened when a pardonable curiosity led me to look at the address written in a dainty hand. The name, instead of being "Henry Beyer," was "Mr. Edward Kennore."

Miss Mansley had written the communication to me!

## CHAPTER XIX.

With feelings that cannot be described I read my own name on the envelope which Erastus Brown, the colored man, handed to me. Until that moment I had not dreamed that it was not intended for Hank Beyer, but I was mistaken. It was for me and no one else.

Breaking the envelope, I read the following:

Mr. Edward Kennore:

I have learned the dreadful mistake that was made last night regarding yourself. The people believe you to be a criminal when you are an honest stranger in this neighborhood. Nevertheless the law is powerless to protect you for the time being, and your only safety lies in holding yourself beyond reach of the misguided men until steps can be taken to establish your identity. My father is doing his utmost, but he may not succeed in time. Knowing that you must be in need of food, I have sent our servant in quest of you, bearing this note of explanation and with little hope that he will succeed in delivering either. Should he do so, I desire to say to you, speaking for my father, Colonel Mansley, and myself, that you will be given a cordial welcome under our roof and will be defended to the last.

ESTHER MANSLEY.

How characteristic, this letter of a true southern woman! And how characteristic, too, of her valiant father, the Confederate veteran! Having become satisfied of the truth and my grievous peril, they were ready to defend me to the death, even though the parent had never seen me and I had not exchanged a word with the daughter. It was sufficient for them to know that an irreparable wrong impended for their sympathies to be enlisted.

And yet as I walked slowly forward beside the colored servant, to whose chatter I gave no head, a labyrinth of perplexity opened before me. Despite her chivalrous feelings toward me, it was evident that she loved the unworthy Hank Beyer, the cause of all the mischief and trouble. There is no fathoming the mystery and contradictions of a woman's heart, and, should it come to a choice between sacrificing me or him, which would she choose? With that willful unreasonableness often manifested by a bright woman, would she not be ruled by her emotions and her affection? The problem was beyond my solution, and my footsteps lagged, for I was uncertain whether to go on or turn aside and seek safety without human help.

No doubt Colonel Mansley had ridden with headlong haste in quest of help to protect me from lynching. Great as was his personal influence in his own neighborhood, he must know that a mob is not amenable to reason, and with the people roused to exasperation against me for my supposed crime they would give no heed to his pleadings. While standing alone he could make but a weak defense against the infuriated yeomen.

True, if he could convince his friends beyond the immediate vicinity of the real situation, he might organize a force that could defy the mob, but to do that required at least several hours, and my fate must be decided in the meantime.

I turned about and studied the swamp now at a considerable distance to the rear. Still it gave no sign. What could it all mean? Where were those men and their bloodhounds that were so clamorous for my death? I was now in the open and offered the most inviting opportunity for destruction, but they made no attempt to do me harm.

We had now advanced so far that the broad, spacious residence of Colonel Mansley, surrounded by trees, was in sight, with the winding highway in front. Had I descried any of my enemies when I cast my last searching look to the rear I should have changed my line of flight so as to pass to one side of the dwelling and grounds, while I sought safety somewhere else, but with the coast clear it seemed that it was my duty to call at the dwelling and personally thank Miss Mansley for what she had already done and for the interest she showed in my welfare.

Trifling matters intrude on the most momentous occasions. I looked down at my clothing and felt that I was not in proper form to appear before a young lady. While my garments had suffered little damage during my flight through the swamp my shoes were soiled. I needed clean linen, my hair was unkempt, and a three days' growth of beard demanded attention. If I only had my traveling bag, which presumably was still at the inn at Aldine, the necessary metamorphosis could be effected, but it was hardly the part of prudence for me to go in quest of it.

"Erastus," I said, stopping short, with a new inspiration, "can't you go down to Landlord Bulfinch's and get the valise I left there?"

"No, sah," was the prompt response.

"Why not?" I demanded.

"'Cause it ain't dar."

"How do you know that?"

"It hab been tuk away."

"Who took it?"

"Me."

"You! When did you do that?"

"Dis mawnin."

"How came you to do that?"

"Miss Esther sent me fur it. I fotched dat and yo' umbreller, and dey bofe likewise am at de house now."

This was gratifying news in every sense, for it not only provided me with what I greatly needed, but showed that Miss Mansley expected me to come to her home. That put a new face on matters and sealed my determination to go thither.

But a bewildering complication impended. What had become of the real Hank Beyer? Had he presented himself to the young woman since the affair of last night? Was she lending a hand to protect him also? It was vain to speculate over that which was beyond my comprehension, and I gave up the attempt.

Still as I drew nearer the house a fly appeared in the ointment when I saw far up the road the figure of a man who was evidently watching the residence of Colonel Mansley, on the lookout to see whether I appeared there. It must have occurred to many of the neighbors that I was likely to go thither whenever I believed the pursuers were thrown off my trail. With Colonel Mansley absent there was no one left to defend the place against the mob, with the exception of the servants, who could not be counted upon for effective work. True, I had a revolver, with two of its chambers loaded, and probably there were additional firearms in the house, but few buildings are more defenseless than the old fashioned southern mansion, with its low roof and broad spreading rooms that cover a great area of ground. There were a dozen avenues through which an entrance could be forced, while in case of an effective defense on the part of half a score of brave men nothing was easier than to apply a torch and reduce the whole structure to ashes.

This extremity might appear improbable, but nothing is so unreasoning and merciless as a mob, which will proceed

*I reached up and sounded it.*

to any length rather than be balked of its vengeance. It looked as if all depended upon the promptness with which Colonel Mansley could secure the help of which he was in quest.

Still debating the right thing to do, I entered the grounds of the old mansion and presented myself at the front door, where rested the huge brass knocker. Without hesitation I reached up and sounded it. I had crossed the Rubicon, and it was too late to turn back.

## CHAPTER XX.

Just here it is necessary to digress for a few minutes.

Cy Walters, the ex-partisan and terrible raider, was never more enraged than when he opened his eyes in the rear room of the old inn at Aldine, roused by the slight noise made by my leap to the ground, and saw that I had escaped. The raised sash and the motionless form of his stepson explained what had occurred, and he bounded to his feet like a panther. Winchester in hand. His action, however, failed to rouse Archie Hunter, who slept calmly through the stirring incidents that immediately followed. It is easy to see that had he not done so my own situation would have been materially changed.

The exchange of shots in which Cy and I indulged over the rear fence of the garden has been related, as well as my own subsequent movements.

When the veteran returned to the inn, he crawled through the window from which he had leaped, and, kicking over the chair of his relative, sent him sprawling on the floor and thoroughly roused him from his costly slumber. It is not necessary to record the exchange of compliments. Much as Cy blamed his son, he blamed himself more.

"This never could have happened in wartimes," was his bitter reflection, "but it must be because I'm growing old."

It was not long after the incident and while the two were discussing what should be done to recapture me that an unexpected ally appeared on the scene in the person of Gabe Horner and his pet bloodhound. Gabe was one of the most clamorous of the crowd that had demanded my instant lynching. He was resentful when the decision of Dungan, the leader, caused a postponement until the following morning. He went to his home, some distance in the country, so angry that he could not sleep. With the unreasoning suspicion of a bad man he formed the belief that a plot was on foot to allow me to escape during the night and that Dungan had instigated it, with my two jailers as his agents.

Gabe knew that the majority of the mob were with him, and to forestall any treachery he set out with his dog for the inn so as to be ready to take my trail if anything of the kind should occur. He arrived to have his suspicions verified, but Cy and Archie were so roused that he could not avoid holding them guiltless in the matter. The pursuit was organized without delay. The bloodhound took my trail, and the three men followed hotfoot.

As the reader has learned, something happened to that brute at the clearing in Black Man's swamp, and for the time being the hunt had to be pushed without his aid.

The pursuers knew they were near the home of the negro Pete, and, still under the belief that I was Hank Beyer, suspected I would apply to him for shelter until the hue and cry was over. While Archie and Gabe remained in the background Cy went forward to find out whether such was the fact.

The old habit of caution on the part of Cy came back to him. He knew that if Hank Beyer had taken refuge in the negro's cabin he would make a hot fight before yielding and would probably receive the assistance of Pete himself. Should that occur the little party would need re-enforcements before reducing the two to terms.

At daylight Pete, in accordance with his promise, climbed the ladder in his cabin to rouse me, but when he observed how calmly I was sleeping decided to leave me alone until breakfast was ready. Accordingly he descended the ladder with that purpose in view when he was startled by a knock on the door. Drawing it inward, he saw Cy Walters, Winchester in hand, standing before him.

The veteran looked calmly in the face of the agitated African and asked in a guarded undertone:

"Is he up stairs, Pete?"

"Who dat?"

"You know who I mean—Hank Beyer."

"No, sah. He ain't up dere."

"No use of lying, Pete. I know he's here."

"I tell yo', Marse Cy, he ain't dere. If yo' doan' b'lieve what I says, go up de ladder and see fur yo'se'f."

This sounded fair, but the old soldier knew too much of war to give an enemy such an invitation to blow out his brains without risk to himself.

"Is he asleep?"

"Yaas, he am sleepin," replied Pete, fairly caught by the question. Cy looked grimly at him for a moment, and then, lowering his voice to a whisper, said:

"Come with me. Bring your gun along."

Without protest the negro stepped back within the room, picked up his rifle from where it was leaning in the corner and followed the man across the clearing over the path that led to the creek where his dugout lay. Not a word was spoken until they had gone some distance in the undergrowth, the white man leading. Then he wheeled about and demanded:

"What did you mean by telling me Hank Beyer ain't in your cabin?"

Pete expected this and was prepared. With a look as steady as that of his questioner he replied:

"Marse Cy, I tole yo' de troof."

Walters was so angered that he partly raised his hand to strike the impudent negro, who, recoiling a step, added:

"Dere's a man sleepin in my cabin. He looks like Hank Beyer, but he ain't him!"

"What infernal nonsense is this? I've heard it before. If he ain't Hank Beyer, who the —— is he?"

"Dat I can't say, but he ain't Hank: dat's sartin suah."

"How do you know he isn't?"

"How do I know, Marse Cy, dat yo' ain't him? I know it jos' de same as I know dat dat young man am somebody else dan Hank."

"But I seen him and so did a dozen others early this night down at the tavern. We all had a fair sight at him, and I reckon we know Hank Beyer well 'nough not to make any mistake about him. Why, you fool, he owned up that he was Hank just before the crowd rushed in on him."

"De scand'lous willain! He lied about it! He ain't Hank any more dan I am, and I'm tollyble suah I ain't him."

Cy Walters was puzzled. He knew the negro well enough to understand that, preposterous as were his words, he himself believed them. Nevertheless his own convictions were not shaken. In the hope of reaching a solution he conducted Pete farther down the bank to where Gabe Horner and Archie Hunter were impatiently awaiting their leader.

When the explanation was made to them, they received it with scorn. If a grain of doubt had been injected into the mind of Cy, it was removed by the violent protests of his companions, who would not admit even that Pete believed a particle of his own declarations.

"Hank is there asleep," said Archie. "He'll awake pretty soon, and it will take a hot fight to get him. We had best hurry back while we have time."

They set out to do so, but Cy compelled them to wait at some distance while he made a reconnoissance. If their man gave evidence of being awake, it would necessitate a material change in the plan of campaign. The three might have little faith in Pete's truthfulness and honesty, but they knew him too well to fear any treachery on his part. He would be at their mercy if he tried anything of that nature. They explained his course on the ground of sympathy for the hunted fugitive.

Just before reaching the spot where the dugout was moored Cy came to a halt, and a strange conversation began, the murmur of which I heard from my hiding place a few paces away, though unable to catch any of the words spoken. It was apparent from the questions of Cy Walters that Pete had succeeded in raising a doubt again in his mind, though it was an infinitesimal one.

"Pete, you still insist that the young man in your house is not Hank Beyer, do you?"

"I dean' obsist, Marse Cy. I knows it."

"Then you must have some reason for saying so which you haven't told me. What is it?"

Pete had a reason which he had not named and which had he done so would have removed the last uncertainty from his questioner, but he lacked the courage to explain its nature. Instead he prevaricated:

"Haven't I explanified dat when yo' knows a thing yo' knows it? Ain't dat 'nough, Marse Cy?"

"No," replied the disgusted veteran. "You've been lying from the first. Lead the way back to your old cabin. If you try any trick, I'll shoot you in your tracks. March!"

(To be continued.)

## THE BOY AND THE BIRD.

**Lesson Taught by a Lad's Act of Humanity.**

Down on Harwood street the other morning—6 o'clock—some two or three early risers were on their way to market, says the Dallas (Tex.) News. Up the street at full tilt comes a boy riding bareback, and he is barefooted and bareheaded. He is whistling and is as happy as only a boy of 10 can be. On he goes at a full gallop, but with a keen eye taking in everything that is to be seen. He has just passed us when, with a sudden stop, he wheels his horse and makes for a near-by electric-light pole. It is a tall one and, throwing the bridle reins over the nearest iron foot-rest, he dismounts as quick as a flash and up the pole he goes. Hand over hand he climbs to the very top, and once he comes near falling. But not a bit discouraged is he.

That boy is up to something, but for the life of us old fellows down on the ground we can't make it out. Now he throws one leg over a wire and in the entanglement we watch him struggle till he sits astride the center piece. And now he thrusts his hand up into the great glass globe, but his chubby arm is too short to get whatever it is he is reaching for. Another effort and he is standing upright on the cross-timber and with his arm away down in the globe, he brings out—well—a poor, little, frightened, fluttering bird. It had in some way got into the conical-shaped globe and couldn't get out. Now we know what the boy means—he wants a pet bird and will put it in a cage and in a few days the poor little songster will die of neglect. We couldn't blame the little fellow, for we had all been boys once; but we thought it might have been just as well to have let it stay in its own self-incarcerated prison, and maybap it would have finally learned to regain its freedom. But just then the boy, with face uplifted and a smile all over his sunburned cheeks, raises his hand, palm upward and fingers outstretched, and away flies the bird. Down the pole like lightning, astride the horse in an instant, and, riding like mad, he passes by us. Go ahead, little rough rider, breathing the fresh, free morning air—free for you and free for the birds—you are all right. There are other rough riders who risked their life and everything they held dear in the world to help those in prisons and in bondage, and you are both made of the same kind of stuff. Ride ahead, little man, and though you did not hear or notice our plaudits there on the sidewalk, you are all right, and may God bless you.

**Worthless.**

Coal Dealer—"At last I have found an honest man." Hawkins—"Well, what of it? You can't use him in your business."—Life.

Subscribe for the Journal.

# TROUBLE IS FEARED

## Action of Germany May Lead to a War.

## STATE DEPARTMENT MOVES.

**Secretary Hay Has Demanded an Explanation from the Authorities at Berlin—American Warships to Be Sent to the Islands at Once.**

Advices from Apia, the seat of the Samoan government, indicate that the American and British representatives there seized with force and ejected the German consul from the seat of the Samoan government and threw him bodily into the street and then reinstated the chief justice who had been arbitrarily deposed by the Germans.

Emperor William's representative had taken advantage of the reign of anarchy which existed there, and presumably exists there, to declare himself dictator of the islands, in defiance if the tripartite agreement made at Berlin between Germany, Great Britain and the United States.

The state department at Washington took immediate steps in the matter. An inquiry as to the meaning of Germany's conduct was cabled to Berlin. Secretary Long telegraphed the commander of the cruiser Philadelphia, which yesterday arrived at San Diego, Cal., from Acapulco, to proceed at once to Apia. The Oregon, which will soon land at one of the Pacific stations, will probably be dispatched to Apia as soon as a message can reach her commander.

The situation at Apia is said to have assumed a serious phase. It is feared that the German and British gunboats stationed at Apia may clash before word can be sent to the island.

Meantime the authorities, both at Berlin and at Washington, view the affair as being one that will ultimately lead to a quarrel and probably war between the two powers.

If the reign of terror should prevail and Germany shows further aggressiveness it is pretty certain that President McKinley will order a part of Admiral Dewey's squadron to proceed to the islands.

The London Times says it would not be surprised to see these islands the theater of hostilities between Germany and the United States.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The high-handed action taken by Germany in Samoa has impelled the president and the state department to call Germany to account. The press reports of the questionable, if not openly hostile, attitude of Germany at Apia, have produced significant results.

The secretary of state called at the white house at 2 o'clock Thursday and immediately after his return to his office the secretary of the navy telegraphed orders that the Philadelphia proceed at once to Samoa from San Diego, Cal., where the swift cruiser arrived today.

Dispatches were also sent to Admiral Dewey to hold himself in readiness to send some of his vessels there if developments demand it. The action of the president and the demonstration of the navy department show that a crisis has been reached in the relations between America and Germany.

The prompt action of the navy department is due to the fact that the German consul at Apia proclaimed himself dictator. The news was so startling that the secretary of the German embassy informed the state department that the embassy had not been officially informed of the facts, as alleged. Secretary Hay said: "The state department is not fully informed as to the circumstances, but the situation is regarded as serious."

The state department cabled to the Berlin government later in the day what were described as "the proper representations."

Briefly stated, this government understands that Germany has done an act so hostile as to call for a heroic remedy, even though it might ultimately be a declaration of war on Germany, in which America would be backed by Great Britain. Germany is charged with violating the tripartite treaty of Berlin, which makes any action relating to the Samoan islands depending on agreement of the three powers.

She is charged with openly encouraging Mataafa in his efforts to overturn the government constituted by Chief Justice Chambers.

Gemany, it will be recalled, brought Mataafa back to Samoa on one of its war vessels and practically instigated the revolution against the constituted authorities. The present anarchy has resulted.

Germany has taken advantage of the situation, and presumably directed her consul to proclaim himself dictator.

The critical situation lies in this: Great Britain and America must either assert their authority or surrender the islands to Germany, a policy which was advocated by President Cleveland.

The state department has acted on information received from the American consul at Sydney, Australia.

**No Change in the Situation.**

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 20.—The second session of the joint convention to elect a United States senator was held Thursday, but there was no change in the situation. The vote was practically the same, Quay having one less than yesterday, by reason of the absence of Representative Weaver of Lancaster, who is sick.

## ROBY RACETRACK VICTORIOUS.

**Unfavorable Measure Defeated in the Indiana Legislature.**

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 20.—By a vote of 45 to 46 the bill under which the state authorities hoped to proceed successfully against the Roby racetrack people and the persons and concerns wasting natural gas was defeated in the house Thursday.

The friends of the measure say the clerks made a mistake in the roll call and that later the bill will be passed. Mr. Mull and Mr. Manifold gave notice that they would ask that the record be corrected, and if this is not done they will ask for a reconsideration of the vote. Five men who are recorded as voting against the bill declare they voted for it.

The opposition was led by Mr. Knotts of Hammond, who disclaimed any connection with the objectionable organizations that do business in his county. The chief argument against the bill was that it was too drastic. It makes any repeated violation of a penal statute a nuisance, and authorizes any public officer to bring suit for injunction without giving bond. It was the feeling that the bill was too far-reaching, rather than any friendship for Roby, that caused the defeat, it is believed.

## IS $30,000 SHORT.

**Criminal Court Clerk Wagenman of St. Louis Missing.**

St. Louis, Jan. 20.—Al J. Wagenman, clerk of the court of criminal correction, is missing. His friends fear he has committed suicide. They say he confessed a subversion of witness and jurors' fees to the amount of $30,000.

This is the first result of the proposal by the legislature to investigate the municipal government of St. Louis.

**To Reimburse the Fighters.**

Washington, Jan. 20.—Representative McCleary of Minnesota Thursday introduced a bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to reimburse officers and men of the army who have served in the war between the United States and Spain for necessary and reasonable expenses incurred while on leave or furlough for medical attendance, nursing and medical supplies necessitated by disabilities incurred through military or naval services in said war.

**Will Bring Bodies Home.**

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 20.—Michigan will bring back the bodies of its soldiers who died in other states and countries during the recent war. Both houses Thursday passed a joint resolution authorizing the payment by the board of state auditors of all expenses incident to the exhuming and return of these bodies in excess of that paid by the general government. Gov. Pingree has selected Charles E. Kiplinger of Charlotte to oversee this work.

**Believe the Yacht Lost.**

New Orleans, La., Jan. 20.—Hope for the safety of the Paul Jones party is rapidly disappearing. Messrs. Jones and Taggart, who left Scranton Wednesday night to investigate the story that the Jones was ashore at Grand Batture, returned with proof that the vessel was not in the vicinity reported. Later in the night the same party went to Chandeleur light to examine into rumors from that quarter. Again they were doomed to disappointment.

**Favor the Peace Treaty.**

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 20.—In the house Thursday Mr. Page, rep., offered a resolution declaring for the immediate ratification by congress of the Spanish-American peace treaty, and directing the Illinois congressmen to work to that end. The resolution was immediately adopted, and then Mr. McNabb, dem., offered a resolution declaring for independence for the Filipinos. No action was taken.

**Don Carlos Has the Grip.**

Vienna, Jan. 20.—Don Carlos, duke of Madrid, the Bourbon pretender, is seriously sick at the Chateau Loredan, and his physicians are in constant attendance. He has succumbed to the epidemic influenza, which has settled on his lungs, and his doctors, though they hope to pull him through, are apprehensive of a serious turn of the disease.

**Sagasta Cabinet to Stand.**

Madrid, Jan. 20.—It is announced that because of the difficulties that stood in the way of a solution of the cabinet crisis along lines of reorganization, the Sagasta cabinet will be continued without change. The cortes will await the action of the United States senate on the treaty of Paris before assembling.

**Do Not Want to Return.**

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 20.—Gov. Mount said yesterday that if any effort is making to secure the muster-out of the One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana regiment, now at Havana, he had not been notified of it. Col. W. T. Durbin, in a letter, said the regiment did not wish to come home.

**Big Collieries Are Shut Down.**

Hazleton, Pa., Jan. 20.—On account of a threatened strike of the carpenter force at the Honeybrook colliery of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal company, because of a wage disagreement, all the works at Audenried and Honeybrook were shut down, throwing 2,500 men out of employment.

**Maine House for Expansion.**

Augusta, Me., Jan. 20.—A resolution indorsing the expansion policy of the administration and inviting President McKinley to visit Augusta was adopted in the house Thursday by a unanimous rising vote, amid much enthusiasm.

# ON HIS OWN BEHALF

## Senator Foraker Explains His Recent Philippine Speech.

## NOT THE PRESIDENT'S WORDS.

**Ohio Statesman Corrects the Rumor That He Was Acting as the Representative of the Administration—Amendment to the Nicaragua Canal Bill.**

Washington, Jan. 20.—The senate listened further Thursday to a discussion of the policy of expansion. Mr. Turner (Wash., pop.) delivered a carefully prepared speech on the Vest resolution. The speech was for the most part a constitutional argument in which Mr. Turner took issue with Senator Platt and Senator Foraker upon their recent utterances.

At the conclusion of Mr. Turner's argument Mr. Foraker took some sharp exceptions to statements made in the speech, especially those referring to him personally. He explained at length the nature of his statements, declaring among other things that he had spoken only for himself and had had no intention or desire to pose as the representative of the administration, so far as his utterances were concerned.

The Nicaragua canal bill was under consideration nearly three hours. After much debate a substitute presented by Mr. Morgan (Ala.) for the bond amendment offered by Mr. Allison was adopted. It is as follows: "That the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized and required to limit the payments of the appropriation made in this act so that such payments shall not exceed the sum of $20,000,000 in any fiscal year."

The last hour of the session was occupied in discussion of several amendments offered by Mr. Caffery of Louisiana, all of which were defeated.

**NO MONEY FOR PNEUMATIC TUBES.**

**Features in Postoffice Appropriation Bill Suffer in the House.**

Washington, Jan. 20.—The house Thursday practically decided the Brown-Swanson contested-election case from the Fifth Virginia district in favor of the sitting member, Mr. Swanson, a democrat, by declining to consider the case. The postoffice appropriation bill was then taken up. The greatest surprise of the day was the adoption of two amendments striking out of the bill the appropriation of $171,000 for the fast southern mail, and $25,000 for special mail facilities from Kansas City to Newton, Kas. This appropriation for the southern mail has been fought annually for six or seven years, but has always been retained.

The increase in the appropriation for the pneumatic-tube service from $225,000 to $300,000 was knocked out by the elimination of the provision, which fell under a point of order, for the repeal of the law against the extension of this service. The house adjourned with a motion to recommit it pending. The motion carried instructions to strike out the words "newly acquired territory" in connection with an appropriation of $300,000 for mail facilities in Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines.

**Notice Served Upon Eagan.**

Washington, Jan. 20.—Gen. Eagan was served with legal notice of the ordering of a court-martial for his trial just before the close of office hours Thursday. This notice was delivered by the messenger of the adjutant-general in the usual course, and had the effect to relieve Gen. Eagan of his duties as commissary-general of the United States army, pending the conclusion of the court-martial. The office was placed in charge of Lieut.-Col. George B. Davis, who has been on duty there for some time as assistant to Gen. Eagan.

**Why Strong Force Is Needed.**

Washington, Jan. 20.—Gen. Leonard Wood told the senate committee on military affairs that his estimate of 30,000 soldiers as necessary to be kept in Cuba was so large because the climate caused so much malaria and other sickness that not over 35 to 40 per cent of the force may be capable of effectual aggressive action.

**Col. Sexton Is No Better.**

Washington, Jan. 20.—Col. James A. Sexton of Chicago, who is ill at Garfield hospital, passed an unfavorable day Thursday. For a time he was delirious. The weakness caused by the grip has developed a latent kidney trouble. He is said to be suffering intensely.

**Read Out of Silver Party.**

Carson, Nev., Jan. 20.—Affairs have taken a lively turn in the senatorial fight. The state central committee of the silver party held a meeting and deposed Chairman W. E. Sharon. He was then read out of the party by a vote of 24 to 14. Congressman Newlands was similarly treated by a vote of 29 to 15. Sharon and eleven members of the committee left the room and formed a new committee. The matter will be taken to the courts for settlement. Sharon and Newlands are charged with treachery to the platform which indorsed Stewart for Senator.

**China to Seek for Trade.**

Shanghai, Jan. 20.—It is stated that China will send a commercial mission to Europe and America in March. If the commission reports favorably when it returns in November, commercial agencies will be established in the important foreign cities in 1900.

## MAGIC OF BRAIN SURGERY.

**Is the Knife Lies Hope for the Mentally Unsound.**

A Washington dispatch states that among the recent visitors to that city is a St. Louis surgeon who has made a special study of brain surgery and is gathering material for a publication on that interesting subject, which, almost more than any other except abdominal surgery, shows the progress of the past half century or less. "The type of all cases of pressure from fracture of the skull," he declared, "is that of the man who was kicked by a horse. As the animal raised its leg the man shouted 'Whoa,'—but was struck on the head by the iron-shod hoof before he could complete his sentence. He remained unconscious for three days. When an opening was made in the skull, the inner table was found to be depressed and pressing on the brain. The instant this was raised, consciousness returned and he completed the cry which he began three days before—'Molly!' the animal's name. Where his mind, soul, spirit, vital spark, or whatever presides over consciousness was during all that time is a mystery that stumps the philosopher. It is astonishing that Robert Louis Stevenson and other literary men have been able to describe so well some forms of insanity resulting either from a clot effused in the brain or from injury to the head. In the case of Mr. Henry, in the 'Master of Ballantrae,' he has given an accurate picture of the progressive insanity following an effusion that results from a paroxysm of anger. A particularly straight-minded, level-headed and considerate man, always temperate and self-contained, is transformed into an inebriate and a repulsive object whose most intimate friends have to recall with an effort his earlier qualities in order to tolerate his presence. Stevenson has been hideously true to the record in depicting this once admirable character, changed almost to a monster by the smallest clot of blood escaped from its channel in the minute vessels of the brain. It is appalling to think on what a slender thread hangs our sanity, our affability, and even our affections. Of course, Shakespeare remains supreme in his portrayal of one form of insanity. He was far in advance of the medical knowledge of his time. No modern alienist has ever presented Hamlet's type of mental disorder so accurately. So exact and comprehensive is this product of the insight of genius that Maudsley prefers it to any other as the basis of a study—prefers it to Esquirol's record of actual cases of lunacy in the Paris hospital for the insane. The war has brought to the public attention about all that is to be said of the safety of modern surgery—the freedom from the formerly fatal sequences of the knife. Asceptic or antiseptic surgery, the prevention of poisoning by specific germs, makes it possible to open the abdominal cavity and the skull with nothing like the former danger. This danger was never from the cutting away of the tissues, but from the shock and the poisoning that so often followed the operation. It is now possible to cut away a cancerous part of the stomach to take cut sections of the intestines or tie up any number of perforations such as a gunshot makes, to remove the spleen and parts of the kidneys, and to cut out sections of the brain, with a fair chance to recovery and the perfect cure of disease.

"There is not unreasonable hope that surgery may effect the cure of germ disease for the successful treatment of which no toxin has yet been obtained. A couple of years ago Dr. Marks of the St. Louis City hospital made experiments that led him to believe Asiatic cholera can be cured by the surgeon, even in the stage of collapse. His idea is to open the abdominal cavity and flood the intestines with an antiseptic solution capable of destroying the bacilli without injury to the patient. The discovery that bacteria are the cause of many diseases and especially those that are responsible for the greatest mortality has been of no benefit to the physician. It has been highly valuable to the sanitarian, who can more easily prevent infection, but there is nothing the physician can do to check the development and fatal activity of germs, except in the case of diphtheria. In all others he is forced to continue the process of drugging that was based on another theory of the etiology of disease.

**Severe Rebuke.**

Constable, the famous painter, once gave a remarkable instance of the sweetness of his temper, which scarcely anything could ruffle. The story is told by Julian Charles Young, whose uncle had witnessed the incident. He called on Constable one day, and was received by him in his front room. After half an hour's chat, the artist proposed to repair to the back room to show him a large picture on which he was engaged. On walking up to his easel, he found that one of his little boys, in his absence, had dashed the handle of the hearth-broom through the canvas, and made so large a rent in it as to render its restoration impossible. He called the child up to him, and asked him gently if he had done it. When the boy admitted his act, Constable took him on his knee and rebuked him in these unmeasured terms: "Oh, my dear pet! See what we have done! Dear, dear! What shall we do to mend it? I can't think, can you?"

**Faith in the Doctor.**

An exchange quotes a story said to have been told at a "charity dinner." A man was brought into the hospital, who was thought to be dead. His wife was with him. One of the doctors said, "He is dead," but the man raised his head and said, "No, I'm not dead yet"; whereupon his wife admonished him, saying, "Be quiet, the doctor ought to know best."

## MANUAL TRAINING TEACHINGS

**Enlarges the Boy's Interests and Helps Him Find His Right Vocation.**

Manual training teaches no specific trades, but aims to give a knowledge of the principles underlying all trades, says the Ladies' Home Journal. Literally, it means hand training. It teaches the young men the principles and practice of carpentry, patternmaking, wood carving, blacksmithing, vise work and machine construction, and it does it more thoroughly and in far less time than it is possible to do it in the manufactories themselves. The models are not finished articles, but are simply practice pieces intended to embody general principles in both wood and metal working. I am led to believe that manual training, by enlarging a boy's interests and outlook, not only help him more surely to find his right vocation, but also tends to make that vocation one of nobleness and worth. And not only are these young fellows occupied, but they are also successful. As students, teachers, journalists, architects, engineers, electricians, draughtsmen, physicians and lawyers they are steadily making their way to the front, which is encouraging to those of us who believe in learning by doing. In adapting manual training to smaller communities there are economical considerations that must be borne in mind. The full Russian system would be quite out of the question, unless the school were a large and well-supported high school. The equipment is expensive, the work technical and the total yearly cost of maintenance in city schools of about 300 boys amounts to from $75 to $100 per boy. But I see no reason why a less elaborate scheme of manual training in wood and clay, such as sloyd, should not be introduced into every village school and even into every district school. It succeeds best with small classes, is adapted quite as well for girls as boys, and finally is so individual that children of all ages may work together without disadvantage. A sloyd class should not exceed from twelve to twenty children. The cost of equipment may be made small or great. A sloyd workbench with complete set of tools will cost from $18 to $25. A room equipped with twenty benches would therefore cost from $360 to $500. This means best quality. Such an equipment ought to last for several generations. A less substantial outfit may be bought for half the amount.

**Broiled Turkey.**

This extremely appetizing dish is now engaging the attention of bon vivants, and is being served at nearly every "swell" supper given in New York. It is only within the past two years that broiled turkey has been served to any extent here, but in that time it has won the favor of all epicureans. Select a small hen turkey hatched late in July and be sure it has not been kept in cold storage. Split it down the back as you would a chicken for broiling. Give it a quick wrench with both hands to make it lie flat, but do not pound it to break the bones. Crop the wings to the first joint. Remove the entrails, gizzard, etc., wipe it clean with a damp cloth. Lay it out in a big pan, season well with salt and pepper, stand it in a quick oven for half an hour, then put it on the broiler and broil it a rich brown. Put it on a hot platter, put plenty of butter on it and serve well garnished with parsley. Hashed cream potatoes and a mixed salad should be served with broiled turkey.

**Valuable Bug at Large.**

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat tells an interesting story of the loss of a valuable scarf-pin. Mr. Van Doozer, of Evanston, Illinois, an enthusiastic student of natural history, recently captured a large and handsome beetle. On reaching home he, in a moment of haste, pinned the beetle to the table with his diamond scarf-pin. After an absence from the room of a few minutes, he returned to find that his captive had got loose and was flying about with the pin glistening from its back. Man and bug made a rush for the window at the same instant. The beetle was there first and triumphantly sailed away, barely eluding Mr. Van Doozer's outstretched hand. So far as heard from, neither bug nor pin has since been seen.

**A Typographical Error.**

Our Constantinopic correspondent writes, under date of Nov. 12: "The Turkish newspaper Sabah was seized yesterday and its publication suspended because it contained the phrase, 'that wicked Padishah.' The editor explains that his offense his wholly due to an untoward accident. The intention had been to say 'majestic Padishah,' but the letter lam dropped out, and the compositor carelessly pushed the two preceding letters up to the final waw, thus transforming the word, which means majestic, into 'that wicked.' It remains to be seen whether this explanation will be found acceptable in the eyes of the offended sovereign."—London Times.

**Where the Shah Sits.**

The Shah of Persia owns the most valuable arm-chair in the world. It is of solid gold, inlaid with precious stones. At one time some of the stones were stolen from one of the legs of the chair, and the indignant Shah ordered the arrest of a number of his servants and held the keeper of the furniture responsible for the loss, with the intimation that if the thief were not discovered, the keeper would be beheaded. The culprit, being eventually found, was forthwith beheaded and his head carried on a pole by the imperial bodyguard through the streets of Teheran.

Don't forget that abuse is sometimes an invested compliment.

## DIPLOMATIC REPARTEE.

**How a Former French Ambassador in Berlin Retaliated.**

When the Duc de Guynes represented France at the court of Frederick the Great in Prussia he made a thorough study of the Prussian army against the wishes of the Prussian officers. Their hints to that effect did not dissuade the French ambassador, so they got a little satisfaction by having his letters opened and copied in the Prussian postoffice. The Duc de Guynes soon discovered these tactics and posted his next letter twelve hours before the time the mail for Paris closed. Accompanying it was the following memorandum: "I am sending the annexed dispatch to the post at 7 o'clock in the morning, instead of waiting until the usual time of departure, 7 o'clock in the evening, so as to give the director of the Berlin postoffice time to copy it and still send it on this evening. I take this course because the dispatch is very urgent and important, and I would consequently be much annoyed if it were kept over until the following mail, as has been done on several previous occasions." His departure from Berlin, which occurred shortly after that, was not mourned deeply.

## WHY COFFEE IS BAD.

Among the chief adulterations of coffee is that with chickory, which can be detected by throwing the ground coffee into cold water, when the chickory will sink rapidly and color the water; the ground coffee floats, imparting no color. A bogus coffee imported from Germany shows the structure of genuine coffee, but the fat globules which are always abundant in pure coffee and other extract, which is 14 per cent in pure coffee, was less than 1 per cent. It was evident that this coffee has been treated for the manufacture of coffee extract, after which the grains were roasted a second time with the addition of a little sugar to cover the berries with a deceptive glazing. The dark color of the beans was due to the second roasting.

Roasted imitation coffee may usually be very easily detected. As a rule genuine roasted coffee will float on water and the artificial article will sink.

West Indian coffee is for the most part even-sized, pale and yellowish, pure and heavy, with a fine aroma, and loses little in weight by roasting. The Brazil coffee is larger, less solid and grecnish or white, while the Java coffee is smaller, slightly elongated, pale in color, deficient in aroma and essential oil, and light. Ceylon produces coffee of all descriptions, but the ordinary-shaped coffee is even-colored, slightly cance-shaped, strong in aroma and flavor, of considerable gravity. Mocha is small and dark in color. It is stated that East Indian coffees are sometimes shipped to Arabia and exported from that country as genuine Mocha coffee. The Rio coffees form a very large proportion of the coffees consumed in the United States. Its bean is smaller than the Java and nearly the size of the Mocha.

Santos coffees are converted into Java by being decolorized with lime water, washed, rapidly dried and colored by a slight roasting or by means of azo-orange. The weight lost is regained by steaming and then coating the beans with glycerine, palm oil or vaseline to prevent evaporation.

It is not an uncommon practice to treat inferior or damaged coffee by some process for the purpose of an imitation of superior grades. Java seems to be the brand to have been especially subject to this treatment, or, rather, other coffees are colored in imitation of Java. South American coffees are often exposed to a high moist heat which changes their color from green to brown, thus forming imitation Java.

**A New Species of Elk.**

A party of explorers from the Field Columbian Museum of Chicago, headed by Professor D. G. Elliott, has just found a new species of elk in the Olympia mountains, which they have named the Roosevelt elk, in honor of Colonel Roosevelt. They are entirely different from the elk found in the Rockies or in Alaska. Their antlers are of enormous size, several being found which measured nearly sixty inches between the outer prongs. There are only a few of them, and they are in a country that will hold them so for many a year. In September, when Professor Elliott was within a few miles of massive Mount Olympus, strange rumbling noises were heard. He believes that somewhere in the mountain's side a great glacier is continually dropping icebergs into some huge abyss and that the noises came from falling ice. He does not believe any one has yet reached the base of Olympus, much less climbed it.

**Mounting Upward.**

"My goodness, what airs the Hobbleys are putting on lately! Mrs. Hobbley and the girls are so stuck up that they scarcely deign to speak to one any more. I wonder what's the cause of it?"

"Oh, don't you know? Why, since the election the papers have got to referring to old Hobbley as 'boss.'"

**Revenge.**

"Well, I've finally got even with old Rockingham for refusing to have me as a son-in-law."

"How did you do it?"

"I was a member of the committee that was appointed to initiate him in our lodge the other night. They say he won't get out of the hospital for a month."

## THE SKIRT PUZZLES WOMEN.

**They Cannot Remember Seeing Anything Like It Before.**

There are so many changing styles in skirts the average person can scarcely keep up with them. The very newest skirt is so decidedly new no one can remember to have seen anything like it. Not even old portraits show it or heroines in out-of-date novels. It is made absolutely without fullness in either back or front, not even so much as a wrinkle. The top is perfectly plain and smooth, fitted to the figure only by a gore on each hip and extending to the knees in front, while the lower part is a graduated Spanish affair cut on the bias that falls easily in godets to flare at the bottom. It fastens in the front, at the left side usually, but some of them hook or button behind, still without the least sign of a fold or plait. Some of the skirts are elaborately braided in barbarous designs, with twists and turns and huge circles and crossbars, and some are embroidered or stitched in bias rows and Greek lines. But, however trimmed, the new skirt is the newest thing Dame Fashion has produced for a long time.

## ARMY AND NAVY.

The largest steamship in the world will be the Oceanic, now building, which will have a length of 704 feet, or 22 feet longer than the Great Eastern. The Oceanic is expected to develop over 40,000 horse power, and will cross the Atlantic in four and a half days, consuming 700 tons of coal per day. Another interesting comparison with the Great Eastern appears in the horse power, as the amount developed by her was only 7,650.

The recent experience of war has shown that the position of a staff officer in our army is far from being a sinecure, at least in time of war, and even at his worst estate he is a Hercules for work as compared with an officer of the Spanish army. Describing the life of one of the high functionaries of the Spanish army, who received what is for Spain a large salary, Hannah Lynch, in an article appearing in the Living Age, says: "He rose at 9 or 10, swallowed his chocolate, smoked a cigar, and at 11 o'clock went to his office, where he signed papers, gossiped a little with his several secretaries, and came upstairs to breakfast at noon. After breakfast he slept for a couple of hours, walked up and down the salon, smoking and listening to the chatter of his women folks, went downstairs to his office at 3 and remained until 4 o'clock, and that was the extent of his daily labor, exactly two hours' insignificant work. His mind was as empty as his days and with such military chiefs in office is it any wonder that not a single preparation for the war was made, not a single evidence of official competence, of forethought, of average intelligence, was displayed by Spain at home or in her colonies."

A division of Russian cavalry, together with horse artillery, has recently been exercised in crossing the Niemen river, near Kovno, as nearly as possible under war conditions. The river is about 250 yards wide and some twenty feet deep, with a fairly strong current. One regiment of dragoons swam across with their horses in thirty-three minutes, another in thirty-six minutes and a cossack regiment, sotnia succeeding sotnia, got across in twenty-nine minutes. The men's arms and clothes, together with the few men who could not swim, were taken across in boats or on rafts, and improvised rafts carried the guns and wagons. The whole division got across in four hours and there were no mishaps of any importance. The weather was wet and, therefore, not favorable to the experiment.

**Earning Man's Wages.**

The fact that others shirk is a poor reason for neglect to earn one's wages. The Young People's Weekly prints the following anecdote about a boy who was an honest worker: One day, after a severe storm, a large number of men and boys were out on the roads of a country town to shovel out the drifts. Each workman was paid a quarter of a dollar an hour, and as may be supposed, there was no very strict watch kept upon them; but one little fellow seemed to be working with all his might, and his comrades laughed at him. "Why, Jim, are you after the job of highway surveyor, or do you expect to get more than the rest of us for putting in so?" "Let's put him out; he is shortening our job; 'twon't last till night, at this rate," laughed another. "I am getting man's pay for the first time in my life, and I mean to earn it," said Jim. "I don't suppose the town cares, nor that I shall get any more money at night; but I shall feel a big sight better myself." "You've begun right, Jim," said the surveyor, who was not very strict in behalf of the town, perhaps, but had a business of his own, where he appreciated workmen with a conscience.

**Odd Oaths in Court.**

In Austria a Christian witness is sworn before a crucifix, between two lighted candles, and, holding up his right hand, says: "I swear by God, the Almighty, and All Wise, that I will speak the pure and full truth, and nothing but the truth, in answer to anything I may be asked by the court." Probably the most curious European oath is administered in Norway. The witness raises his thumb, his forefinger and his middle finger. These signify the Trinity, while the larger of the uplifted fingers is supposed to represent the soul of the witness and the smaller to indicate his body.

**All They Care For.**

"About all some fellows learn at college is football." "Well, that's a heap."—Chicago News.